The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The result of the election in this county on Tuesday, shows that the Democrats carried it with a handsome majority for the Republicans. This proves that our party is still omnipotent, i. e., it can carry the county for its own nominees, and can defeat its own ticket and elect that of the enemy when it gets such a cranky notion.

The Republicans feel good, naturally, over the kindly turn received from Democratic hands.

The defeat of the Democratic ticket is altogether owing to the work of men on the Democratic side who failed to get a nomination, and were soured thereby, some of them openly fighting the nominees of the convention whose action they had pledged themselves to abide. This disposition is to be deplored, and no party can maintain itself unless there are offices enough to go around to give all a lick instead of an excuse to kick.

The Democratic county ticket, this year, was an unusually good one. The defeat of Greist is a disgrace, considered in the light of his services as a commissioner, and had it happened six or three years ago, it would have been a positive calamity.

Noll and Kimport were both good men and consistent Democrats, and no valid reason can be given why any Democrat should refuse to vote for them Thus the entire list—the ticket never was surpassed in the excellency of its make up.

While unwise nominations in the past have been a drag upon the party, yet when actually good men were nominated, they should have been sustained. The placing of Republican material in nomination for important place upon the ticket, a few years ago, nigh brought defeat, and brought our majorities down to a mere nothing and the party has not yet recovered from the demoralizing effect of it. It can not be expected that the Democratic masses will be eager to set up men who for years have done their utmost to knock them down, never contributing a cent or a day's service for the party except when, for sake of an office, they stepped out of the Republican ranks as former haters of Democracy and reached for a nomination from the party which they spent a lifetime to destroy.

But, the ticket this year, was not open to any thing that should make a Democrat hesitate to do his duty, and we hope the mistakes of the past and the folly of this year's voting for revenge will be full of admonition for the future.

The Democrats have carried the county for the Republicans—and the kicker can rejoice.

The *Gazette*, last week, has it that the REPORTER, the *Watchman*, and the *Centre Democrat*, are the Democratic ring organs. Exactly, they are out and out for the Democracy, without a kick or a half and half arrangement with the *Gazette* buzzards. This goes to prove that *that other organ* is in cahoot and sympathy with the vile *Gazette* while claiming to be Democratic—a traitor in the camp, just as appearances show and its actions have proven all along. Just think, a pretended Democratic organ, whose backers are in constant consulation with the vile *Gazette*, and conspiring to defeat the party it professes to belong to!

Only the other day a Democrat from Gregg told us this:

"I remarked to one of the warm supporters of the new organ, who induced me last fall to subscribe for it, as a Democratic paper, that the thing seemed to be considerably backward in its advocacy of the Democratic ticket, and the *Gazette* and it is in such perfect harmony. Oh well, was the answer, you see, if the paper is easy with the Republicans, in the county, then it is understood it gets some of the printing if the Republicans elect their officers, and if the Democrats come out all right why the paper will be all right too."

Exactly—its "good Lord and good devil" just to get a bite. See it, Democrats?

It would be difficult for us to write an article that will explain satisfactorily to all what caused the defeat of the Democratic ticket on Tuesday, as we find that nearly every fellow who has a grievance, even if it runs back a decade, thinks that *his* straw was the one that broke the camel's back.

Official Vote of Centre co., for County Candidates.

DISTRICT.	Asso. Judge		Sheriff		Treas'er		Regist r		Record'r		Commissioners				
	Grove D	Rhoads R	Noll D	Cook R	Kimport D	Goss R	Rupp D	Grauley R	Morrison D	Harter R	Greist D	Fiedler D	Decker R	Henderson R	
Bellefonte, N W	73	240	110	206	99	207	110	207	110	207	98	102	210	219	
do S W	139	168	169	140	166	143	168	141	167	141	156	166	148	143	
do W W	43	108	49	106	49	108	50	106	50	106	48	48	106	108	
Centre Hall	55	19	62	26	63	26	65	28	65	25	87	63	31	32	
Howard	42	49	26	110	44	92	44	92	43	93	35	44	96	92	
Milesburg	29	129	23	126	29	118	30	118	27	119	20	30	121	121	
Millheim	102	34	119	26	114	31	110	35	45	99	108	113	20	34	
Philipsburg 1 W	46	75	41	81	44	76	45	76	45	76	4[illegible]	45	74	76	
do 2 W	89	91	75	101	82	96	83	97	82	97	[illegible]	83	95	100	
do 3 W	52	67	46	75	47	70	48	71	49	71	4[illegible]	49	67	76	
Unionville	33	61	36	58	36	58	57	57	35	57	4[illegible]	[illegible]	56	57	
Benner	120	93	121	94	131	80	132	82	137	77	107	12[illegible]	85	86	
Boggs E P	44	56	47	64	46	63	46	64	46	63	46	[illegible]	64	64	
do W P	60	162	70	150	79	149	79	149	78	140	54	[illegible]	144	157	
do N P	15	72	10	77	15	72	15	72	16	71	15		72	72	
Burnside	18	63	24	58	24	59	24	59	24	59	21		59	61	
College	106	186	106	196	117	187	141	163	119	182	124		182	183	
Curtin	33	61	9	84	46	48	49	45	59	35	10		73	66	
Ferguson E P	139	75	136	82	109	107	144	73	139	78	131	1	93	74	
do W P	41	96	41	95	45	92	49	88	49	88	42		70	57	
Gregg N P	60	11	70	66	73	53	72	4	70	6	70		5	3	
do S P	203	89	227	90	227	88	225	88	219	98	220	2	84	85	
Haines E P	104	30	10[illegible]	30[illegible]	102	32	104	30	99	35	35	1	30	31	
do WP	122	85	11[illegible]	[illegible]	112	89	112	89	108	93	112	1	88	88	
Half Moon	31	102	85	[illegible]	38	92	[illegible]	92	43	83	[illegible]		90	98	
Harris	107	79	113	[illegible]	140	41	127	55	122	60	[illegible]	1	70	65	
Howard	66	122	41	14	69	130	70	119	69	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	128	
Walker	154	89	133	11[illegible]	109	87	157	89	158	87	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	72	8[illegible]	
Huston	42	104	37	11[illegible]	49	103	47	103	36	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	121	
Worth	55	89	52	51[illegible]	54	88	54	88	67	77	47	5[illegible]	[illegible]	87	
Liberty	62	149	45	169	65	148	64	148	68	145	56	64		132	
Marion	79	49	51	80	77	54	84	47	84	47	78	7[illegible]		50	
Miles	229	76	239	72	237	31	207	100	236	73	241	237		67	
Patten	64	96	57	103	61	99	62	97	61	98	57	62		98	
Penn	139	42	151	41	179	43	143	37	138	53	150	134		38	
Potter N P	80	28	76	49	81	49	82	45	81	46	75	75		44	
do S P	159	55	158	58	130	61	161	55	161	55	148	146		30	
Rush N P	88	50	84	56	88	50	88	52	91	50	78	88		62	
do S P	48	29	47	30	49	27	49	28	66	11	42	50		28	
Snow Shoe E P	70	125	60	108	91	107	94	104	[illegible]	104	87	91		11	
do W P	31	78	46	63	46	63	48	61		61	28	48		74	
Spring	216	300	227	301	233	289	227	292		285	206	229		9	
Taylor	30	43	29	56	29	56	28	55	51	47	39	24		9	
Union	51	138	57	127	60	127	60	127	55	125	[illegible]	55		[illegible]	
TOTAL	3590	4111	3599	4111	3810	3867	3873	3822	3826	3884			3762	3804	3912
MAJORITIES		521		512		57	51			58				249	357

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The Democrats carried Philadelphia for sheriff and controller by 5000.

The Democrats carried the state of N. York by 12,000.

The Democrats made a big sweep in Mississippi.

In Virginia the Democrats triumphed and wiped out Mahone.

Pennsylvania has a republican plurality of 25,000.

Nebraska, Massachusetts and Rhode Island went Republican.

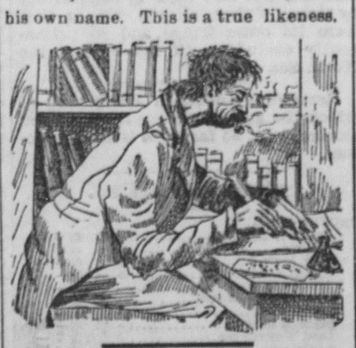
Ohio carried for Foraker, rep., by 20,000 majority.

Maryland went Democratic by 10,000.

ONLY ONE SAVED.

John Rupp, our candidate for Register, is the only one who got through. His majority is 51. We put up a rooster for him.

Below we give the picture of Fiedler of the *Gazette*, writing an editorial saying that Rupp would be beat because he was not competent and could scarcely write his own name. This is a true likeness.



Chairman M'Clain was fair and indefatigable in his efforts to carry the county. His program was a good one and only needed that backing from the rank and file which alone can assure success. Mr. M'Clain did all in his power for the success of our party, and, considering the onslaught and treachery he had to contend with, it is a wonder the result was not far more disastrous.

John D. Decker got the highest vote for commissioner. John evidently is the most popular man in the county, and we think he will make a good commissioner.

HO!—For Salt River.

The election is over and the result in this county will be found in the returns elsewhere. It is not the purpose of the Reporter now to discuss the merits and demerits of candidates—that would be useless. but we wish now, that the contest is over, to again enter our protest against the degrading kind of politics that was practiced by one of the Republican organs of this county, which for over six months has carried on a campaign in its columns of the lowest kind, in order, as we take it, to gather for itself notoriety and the support of the vulgar element in its party that never rises above gutter snipe politics.

The inconsistencies of the *Gazette*, in its misrepresentations, shifting charges and accusations from one set of individuals to another, changing with almost every week, was an insult to any intelligent reader it may have had.

Now it was this candidate that was the "ring's" man—and finding that would not fit, the following week, would proclaim some other candidate the "ring's" man, until its miserable slobber was blown over the entire list, leading its readers in such utter confusion, as to what it meant, or who really was the ring candidate, that the effect was the editor wrote himself down a fool.

Blackguardism, low villification and lies, are political practices that are not much in vogue any more; the people want something more elevating, and the notoriety that is to be gained by the *Gazette's* style of journalism is not to the taste of the intelligence of the day. The *Gazette* has actually put itself into such a position, that nothing that it says has weight with its readers, because it stands self victed as a ribald sheet that has no regard for decency and truth.

Sheriff Matson on Saturday had the cells of the condemned Anarchists in the Chicago jail searched, and the deputies were horrified by finding six dynamite bombs in the cell of Lingg, containing sufficient explosive material to blow up the entire jail. If Sheriff Matson is not careful the Anarchists will yet take up the Cook county jail and move it out on the wild western prairies. Evidently the bombs were intended to assist in the grand ascension act on the day of execution. It will now go on without the fireworks, unless the prisoners' friends manage to slip them a ton or two of dynamite. Sheriff Matson's lot is not a happy one just now.

A break has occurred in the strike in the Lehigh region on Saturday, when W. T. Carter & Co. announced their intention of giving their striking miners the advance in wages demanded, and resuming work. Nearly 400 miners are employed by this firm. Other operators in the region will be forced to grant the increase and resume work by the action of this firm. The men at the Gowen and Derringer collieries are to receive an increase this month.

According to an estimate prepared a the Executive Department, based on the number of taxables in 1886, the population of Pennsylvania is 5,074,527, an increase of about 800,000 as compared with the census of 1880.

Turkeys should read the thanksgiving proclamation of the President and roost high. There is no mention of turkey about it, but there is a deep meaning.

In Clinton county the Democratic nominees for sheriff and treasurer were defeated and a narrow escape for the prothonotary.

WHAT IT IS TO HAVE BAD WATER.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in Indiana, and it does not seem to be confined to any particular locality.

The State Health board received word that there were forty or fifty cases in the little town of Milton, Wayne county, and sent a doctor to investigate the matter. In Milton there are only surface wells, few of them deeper than twenty-five feet, and the people have become so alarmed that they are boiling water before they drink it.

In Elkhart 28 cases of typhoid fever were reported during the last quarter. There are many cases in Johnson and Morgan counties and in nearly every part of the State.

Physicians think that it is largely due to impure water, as the long continued drouth of last summer caused the pure water supply to fall short. Wells have gone dry in a great many cases, and down in the "Pocket," especially in Warrick county, the people are paying 25 and 30 cents a barrel for water for domestic purposes. In Indianapolis typhoid fever is more prevalent than usual.

Senator Sherman is reported as saying that the Republican party will approach the consideration of the rights of American wage earners "with the most earnest desire to comply with every reasonable demand." Upon which the New York Herald pertinently comments:

The Republican party posing to catch the labor vote is a kind of political chestnut, and whenever it occurs it is a spectacle for gods and men. It is essentially the rich man's party, the party of the aristocrats, and the party that has uniformly played into the hands of large corporations and dangerous monopolies. It cares about as much for the wage earners of this country as a man cares for a good Havana cigar. He lights it, and while smoking enjoys it thoroughly, for it contributes to his comfort, but the cigar is not particularly benefitted by the operation. The labor vote is very much wanted before election, and therefore the cause of the laborer is considered "with the most earnest desire to comply with every reasonable demand," but after election the wage earners may go hang, and take their cause with them. There are some laborers who are still willing to be wheedled by this cant of the aristocratic party, but many of them have seen the little game played so many times that their eyes are open.

The following particulars of a wife horsewhipping her unfaithful husband, comes from Wilkesbarre:

John Bullman, a freight brakeman on the New Jersey Central railroad, whose run is between Whitehaven and Easton, has children and grandchildren, but this fact did not deter him from making love to young ladies along the road. The brakeman is good looking for one of his age. Mrs. Bullman, who lives with her children at Easton, objected to her husband paying attention to a young lady and when he refusing she left him. Some months afterwards Bullman returned and asked his wife to forgive him, promising to remain true to her the remainder of his life. Reconciliation was affected, but peace did not remain long in the Bullman family. On Tuesday last Mrs. Bullman got to Whitehaven ahead of her husband. In the evening Bullman called on Miss Lizzie Keller, passing himself off for a single man. Mrs. Bullman lay in wait in ambush, and when her husband came out of the house she horsewhipped him so severely over the face and head that he had to cry for assistance. Miss Keller came to the door, and she too received a thrashing at the hands of the irate wife. The young lady is confined to the house, suffering from her injuries. Bullman has skipped.

THIRTY TWO MURDERERS.

The Pittsburg *Post* says two years and six months ago John Berlin was elected warden of the Allegheny County Jail. Since he has assumed the duties of that office 32 persons have been committed to jail on charges of murder. Of these 28 have been tried. Some were acquitted, while others were convicted. The highest sentence imposed, with the exception of that of Edward Coffey, who is under sentence of death, was ten years to the penitentiary. This is an average of over one murder per month for 30 consecutive months. The warden says that for serions crimes this record beats that of any county in the United States of the population of Allegheny county.

The vote in this county, on Tuesday, was about 1000 short.

The storage capacity of the new vault in the basement of the Treasury building at Washington is $105,000,000.

Well that's quite a relief to some of us folks who had not where to lay all our millions.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

BOMBS IN LINGG'S CELL.

Four Deadly Missles Found in the Chicago Jail.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The cells of the condemned anarchists in the county jail were searched shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning and four loaded bombs were found hidden away in a wooden box, which was concealed under a pile of newspapers in a corner of the cell occupied by Lingg.

Engel's cell was first entered and examined. but nothing of consequence was found there. Then the officials entered Lingg's cell to make search and Lingg was temporarily lodged in an adjacent cell, whence he watched the officers with eager eyes. He was pale as death, and trembled like an aspen leaf as the searchers moved around in the little cell he has occupied so long. Suddenly two or three of the officers jumped out to the corridor while a third man held at arm's length a small wooden box which he carefully carried to the office and laid on Jailer Folz's desk.

The box contained four pieces of gas pipe, each about six or seven inches in length, filled with some heavy substance and plugged at both ends. Jailer Folz picked up one of the pieces of gas pipe, which was closed at one end with a round iron stopper, and was proceeding to examine, when Officer Osborne, who was sitting near by reading a morning paper, stepped forward, and, discovering the strange looking bits of iron, exclaimed, "My God, Mr. Folz, handle it carefully, that's a bomb!"

Just then Sheriff Matson arrived at the jail and ordered that the dangerous weapons be replaced in the box and sent to a chemist for analysis, though there was no doubt that the four pieces of gas pipe were veritable dynamite bombs.

The search of the other cells was continued, but nothing more of any importance was found. It was decided, however, that it was best to put the anarchists in new cells, and accordingly new apartments on the lower tier of the jail were made ready for them.

No. 11, which is directly in front of the entrance to the jail, and between two rows of iron gratings, in which space three men are on guard night and day, was assigned to Lingg, and the bomb manufacturer was locked up in it with only his bed, table, books and writing material, everything else being taken from him. He had little or nothing to say, and, immediately upon entering his new cell, sat down and began to write, keeping at work all day until it was too dark to see.

All the prisoners except Lingg submitted to the search and change of quarters without displaying the slightest emotion. Lingg seemed slightly worried and plainly showed by his manner that something was wrong. He was not informed of the discovery of the bombs.

Sheriff Matson said in relation to the discovery: "We had no reason to make search at this particular time. That is, we received no intimation that anything was wrong. It was merely a precautionary measure decided on some time ago, and we selected Sunday as a quiet day when the disturbance would make less disturbance than if it was made on a week day."

The sheriff says that in view of the developments of the search the most stringent precautionary measures will now be taken. The prisoners will not be allowed to exercise as much as formerly, and the number of visitors will be restricted. If any interviews are granted with the prisoners it will only be to near relatives and in the presence of a jail official.

No opportunity will be allowed for the exchange of anything whatever between the prisoners and outsiders. Lingg will not be allowed to see any one. The prisoners will be strongly guarded night and day and a special officer will watch each of them from this time to the day of the execution.

The news of the finding of the bombs spead like wildfire, and a universal reaction of the amnesty sentiment was apparent throughout the city. Hundreds of citizens who had signed the petitions for clemency regretted their action, and wished they had never appended their names to the papers.

THE PLANTATION STRIKES.

Four Men Shot By Strikers—Troops Sent to the Scene—Four Killed.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 6.—Reliable information was received here yesterday that four white men were shot by strikers Friday night while attending cane carriers, near Berwick. The sheriff on receipt of the information summoned a posse of about forty men from this vicinity and left for the scene of the shooting, increasing the posse along the route to about eighty citizens. Captain Cade's company passed down to Berwick on a train at noon.

A report is current here that several men have been killed at Pattersonville, and some color is given to the rumor by the fact that Captain Pharr has received orders from General Parkerson to move with artillery and all available men at once to Houma. Captain Cade telegraphed this evening from Pattersonville, as follows:—

"Six prisoners were apprehended at Pattersonville yesterday by a posse of the sheriff of St. Mary's parish, and in attempting to escape five of the six were killed."

Another Trunk Mystery.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 7.—Constable Angile was notified Saturday that a trunk full of clothing had been found on the banks of Pecan creek, near the Santa Fe roundhouse. He went to the place designated and found a trunk which contained clothing and a lot of letters. There were three sailor suits among the things, but nothing was marked. There were several letters directed to Tom Thompson, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London. One of the letters, written in Latin, was directed to Jerusalem, and began, "In the name of God, amen." The other letters were written in Italian, and no one has been found who could translate them. There is considerable mystery about the matter which the officers are unable to clear up.

Statue of Taney at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Acting Secretary Thompson has authorized the collector of customs at Baltimore to grant free entry of a bronze statue of Chief Justice Taney, lately imported at Baltimore and which was presented to that city by Mr. William T. Walters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Bismarck has vowed eternal friendship for Turkey.

A state women's suffrage convention was held Saturday at Evansville, Ind.

The president has appointed Nathan Cleaves surveyor of customs at Portland, Maine.

William Caldwell, grocer, of Evansville, Ind., made an assignment. Liabilities, $75,000.

A fresh nihilist plot discovered at St. Petersburg.

A land shark named Lew Passoa was arrested at Lincoln, Neb., for swindling homesteaders.

Erick Wickstrom, a miner at Ishpeming, Mich., fell 300 feet down a shaft and met a horrible death.

The town of Plaquemine, La., is greatly endangered by the continuous caving in of the river bank.

James Rehrig, a slate quarrier, was instantly killed by a cave-in Saturday near Allentown, Pa.

Nebraska City celebrated the laying of the corner stone of a $1,000,000 bridge over the Missouri river.

The National card company of Boston has been placed on the fraud list by the postmaster general.

There is expected to be no opposition to the enforcement of the nine-hour day by the workingmen of Montreal.

The Home Rule Club of London adopted resolution of sympathy with Sir Wilfrid Blunt and William O'Brien.

Isaac Arnold killed his son-in-law, Tom Newsom, at Gray's Chapel, Tenn., on Friday night, in self-defence.

The Berlin (Conn.) Savings Bank was burglarized early Saturday morning. The thieves secured only about $100.

Schuyler Colfax's *Register* was sold at sheriff's sale Saturday, in South Bend, Ind., to the *Tribune* Printing company.

The British steamship Merchant Prince has been libelled at Galveston by New York parties for a debt of $900 for coal.

A number of young girls have been summoned to answer for resisting the government at evictions at Ballyhaunis.

A reward of 500 francs was offered for the discovery of the anarchists who killed the chief of the labor party at Berne.

W. K. Vanderbilt has leased the Castle Lindenhof, which belonged to the late king of Bavaria, for the next summer.

A new numbering machine in the bureau of engraving and printing threatens to do away with half the force of women now employed.

There are no later developments in the mysterious murder of Policeman Keegan, found dead on the street in Chicago on Friday morning.

Published reports of a threatened outbreak in the Cherokee nation, Ind. T., are declared by citizens of Tahlequah to be "monstrous falsehoods."

The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, assistant rector of Calvary church, New York, has accepted a call to the Christ Episcopal church of Hartford, Conn.

Edward Richardson and Fred Hanson exchanged shots at Minneapolis. Richardson is dead and Hanson is not expected to live. Cause, jealousy.

Rienzi Austin, a farmer in Dover township, Ohio, was fatally stabbed on Friday night by his brother-in-law, Murray Higgins, who is thought to be insane.

Charles S. Steitauer filed bills for accounting against John T. Lester & Co. and Dwight & Gillette, his agents in stock transactions, in the circuit court at Chicago, Saturday.

A demurrer was filed by the city of Chicago in the United States court Saturday to the suit of the Beaubain heirs to establish title to a large and valuable tract of land in that city.

In an accident at St. Louis to John Robinson's menagerie train, George Squires was killed and two others injured. A number of the animals escaped, but were recaptured.

Typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in Indiana, and it does not seem to be confined to any particular locality. Physicians think that it is largely due to the use of impure water.

The little son of Capt. Charles Haggart, of Topeka, Kan., tied the rope attached to a cow around his wrist. The cow ran away and the boy was horribly mangled, dying in a few minutns.

Deputy Marshal John Carlton was killed on Saturday in the Choctaw nation, near Dennison, Texas, by John Hogan, an outlaw, while attempting his arrest for selling liquor in Indian Territory.

"In a friendly scuffle over a revolver" between Charles Boulden and William Dunsom, both colored, in a Chicago saloon on Saturday night, the weapon was discharged and Boulden killed.

John F. Smith and Daniel F. Schroeder, Reading (Pa.) lawyers, had an altercation in court Saturday and Smith drew his revolver and fired at Schroeder, the ball passing through the latter's coat.

The people of Little Rock were about celebrating the completion of new water works when the dividing wall gave way and 10,000,000 gallons water rushed down the mountain side into the river. Damage, $10,000.

The body of Jennie Lind was buried at Malvern, England, Saturday. In accordance with her oft-expressed wish the patchwork quilt which the children of the United States presented to her was buried with her.

Judge Sage of the United States court in Cincinnati assessed a fine of $250 and costs on William R. Schulter, of Ripley, Ohio, for sending obscene letters through the mail to a young lady who had rejected his addresses.

There was only one new case of yellow fever in Tampa, Florida, on Saturday, the victim being Lamont Bailey, the correspondent of the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, who had a severe attack. There were three deaths.

The trial of Sherburne G. Hopkins, the author of the scheme to create newspaper sensation in Washington by sending through the mails a counterfeit infernal machine to Chief Justice Waite, has been postponed for one week.

Frank Delain, late a private in Company I Eighteenth Illinois infantry, now residing in Coburg, Canada, has been allowed a pension for total blindness, beginning June 12, 1884. The first payment will amount to $12,648, and is payable at the Washington agency.

Miss Annie Deadrick, great-grand-daughter of James W. Deadrick, late chief-Justice of Tennessee, was burned to death on Friday afternoon in Jonesboro. Her father was burning leaves off a lot near the house, when her clothes caught fire, and entirely burned her body.

A terrible explosion of molten steel occurred at an early hour Saturday morning at the works of the Springfield Iron company, a few miles north of Springfield Ill. The entire city was shaken by the force of the concussion, and windows were rattled as though by an earthquake. The explosion was caused by four tons of liquid metal flowing through some mishap into a wet receptacle. It is reported that twenty men were burned, and that John Green, Joseph Madden and William Strickland were severely scalded.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—James R. Whiteley, a biother of W. N. Whiteley, the great reaper manufacturer, committed suicide in Springfield, Ohio, on the 31st ult., by shooting himself.

—The total coinage of the U. S. Mints during October amounted in value to $6,553,870, including 3,450,000 standard dollars.

—A gasoline explosion, followed by fire, occurred early on the morning of the 1st in the cellar of the grocery store of Michael Newman, in St. Louis. The grocery, a two-story brick building, and those adjoining, were demolished, and thirteen persons, including the wife and five children of Newman, and two families living in the other houses, were buried in the ruins. When the flames were extinguished and all were rescued it was found that eight were dead and three seriously injured. Besides those injured in the building in which the explosion occurred many persons in the neighborhood were more or less cut and bruised by flying splinters and bricks. For several blocks on either side of the streets the concussion shattered the windows, and in the immediate vicinity, on the opposite side of the way, the fronts of buildings were demolished, and scarcely a door or window remains. Walls cracked, floors gave way and plaster fell in almost every house within a radius of a hundred yards.

—A telegram from Albuquerque, New Mexico, says intelligence has just been received from San Pedro county of the murder of Jose Gutteriez, Major Domo of the Loaquade Ranch, a sheep ranch, by a gang of cowboys. A party of ten armed Mexicans has started for the scene, and more trouble is expected. Mrs. Cedilate, her brother, Joseph Parker, and her son, Frederick, aged 14 years, living in Cincinnati, were poisoned by arsenic in a cranberry pie on the 31st ult. Mrs. Parker, 60 years old, the mother of Mrs. Cedilate, was arrested on the 1st, on the charge of having administered the poison. Mrs. Cedilate's husband died of poisoning last Christmas. The family will recover. Alfred Hahn went to Chicago, on the 1st, and identified the remains of the man found murdered in a carriage on a freight car as those of his brother, Frank Hahn. He left with the body on the evening of the 1st, for Rochester.

—Nearly all the guests at a dance and supper in Delhi, La., on the evening of the 28th ult., were poisoned by something in the food. Seven have since died, and nearly thirty others, men, women and children, are daugerously sick. It is not known how the poison got in the food.

—The public debt statement, issued on the 1st, shows a reduction of $16,833,695 during October. The total cash in the Treasury is $497,383,201. During October there was an increase of $10,141,886 in the net gold in the Treasury, and an increase of $2,224,264 in the circulation of the silver dollars.

—The dead body of a girl was discovered in a box at the railroad depot Des Moines, Iowa, on the 31st ult. had been placed in a common box checked through as baggage. Investigation proved the corpse to be the body of Katie Dunn, 19 years of age, who died in St. Joseph, a few days ago. The Coroner's inquest developed the fact that the box containing the body had been shipped from Chariton, by Dr. Gillespie, of Des Moines. He was placed under arrest. He says he received it from a man he did not know.

—There were four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Tampa, Florida, on the 1st. A very slight frost is reported there. Father Swemburgh, a Catholic priest, who took the place of Father Peterman, who died last week, has also died.

—Several of the night miners at the Chamberlain Colliery, at Shenandoah, Pa., were ascending in the elevator on the morning of the 1st, when some part of the machinery broke, dropping the car to the bottom. Moses Thornton was instantly killed and another man badly injured. J. R. Gloninger, a prominent business man of Pittsburg, was run over and killed by a railroad train on the morning of the 1st. He was 50 years of age. An engine exploded near Hack Berry, California, on the evening of the 31st, killing Engineer Schroader, Fireman Long and Brakeman Trapp. Willie Herbert, 8 years of age on the 1st shot and killed his seven-year-old sister, while playing with a shot gun, in Bordentown, Lackawanna county, Penna.

—In South Wilkesbarre, on the 1st, the Lehigh and Wilksbarre Coal Company, after years of labor and an expenditure of nearly $100,000, struck the great "Baltimore vein" of coal nearly 1100 feet below the surface. This is the deepest shaft in Pennsylvania. The vein is from 18 to 20 feet in thickness, and it is said, will net the company fully $3,000,000.

—Mrs. James Hoar and child, while walking on the railroad track at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 2d, were struck by an engine and killed. U. S. Naval Surgeon George Arthur fell from a train near Salem, Virginia, on the 2d, and was instantly killed. He was on the platform, and it is supposed a sudden lurch of the train caused his fall. No one saw him fall. John G. Beattie and Mrs. Hattie Turner were run over and killed by a train at Steubenville, Ohio, on the evening of the 2d.

—On the morning of the 2d, according to a despatch from Palquemine, Louisiana, a portion of the town at the head of Tinnis alley caved into the river. So far the levee is not in danger.

—John Hodel, a silk weaver, living in Hebron, Connecticut, shot and killed his wife, on the evening of the 1st, and then set fire to the bed in which his two children were sleeping and they were burned to death. Hodel had half a dozen barrels of home made wine and cider in his cellar, and drinking from these made him crazy. Charles Overheiser was shot and fatally wounded by Herschel Adkins, aged 22 years, near Allegan, Michigan, on the evening of the 1st. They had quarrelled because the murderer had disgraced Overheiser's sister, who died last summer in her shame. Henry Pritchard was arrested in Dobbs Ferry, New York, on the evening of the 1st, for fracturing John Hughes' skull with a base ball bat. Hughes was a boarder in Pritchard's house, and jealousy was the cause of the assault. It is thought Hughes will die. William E. Tracy, of New Britain, Connecticut, who was found dead in his barn on the 31st ult., it has been discovered was murdered. At Kamloops, British Columbia, on the evening of the 29th ult., a half breed Indian named McLean, being drunk, fatally shot two Indians and wounded a third. He was soon afterwards shot dead by other Indians. William Sims and Harry Howard were arrested in Pittsburg on the 2d on suspicion of being the murderers of Frank Hahn, whose body was found in a carriage on a freight car at Chicago last week. Scott Ray, the third party suspected, is in prison, at Rochester on the charge of disorderly conduct. It is stated that Ray and others assaulted a woman named Kennedy at Rochester on the evening of the 29th ult., and that the murdered man was an important witness.

—Early on the morning of the 2d burglars entered the residence of Samuel McCreery in Flushing, New Jersey, and carried off $1500 in cash and jewelry. Mr. and Mrs. Wangler, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. McCreery, were awakened, but one of the burglars told them to cover up their heads and keep still or he would shoot them. The frightened couple did so and the thieves completed their work. The people of Musquodoboit Harbor and Jessore, in Nova Scotia, are terrorized by highway robbers and burglars. A few nights ago Dr. Stoddart, a well-known physician, had his wagon stopped by a highwayman, but escaped by applying the whip to his horse. The robber fired after him, but missed his aim. Four stores in Jessore were plundered in one night recently. A gang of Mexican bandits entered the store of Magdalen Flores, in Hidalgo county, Texas, on the night of the 31st ult., tore out the building, unhinging the door and smashing the windows, and stole everything it contained. They said they "would clean out the entire community before many days." A despatch from Holbrook, Arizona Territory, says the north and south mails were robbed by one man about midnight on October 31st, between St. Johns and Navajo. The only passenger was robbed of eighty dollars.

—The decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the petition for a writ of error in the case of the Chicago Anarchists was announced on the afternoon of the 2d. Chief Justice Waite read the opinion. The Court holds that the first ten amendments to the Constitution are limitation upon Federal and not upon State action; that the jury law of Illinois is upon its face valid and constitutional, and that it is similar in its provisions to the statute of Utah, which was sustained in this Court; that it does not appear in the record, that upon the evidence the trial court should have declared the juror Sanford incompetent; that the objection to the admission of the Johann Most letter and the cross examination of Spies, which counsel for the prisoners maintained virtually compelled them to testify against themselves, was not presented in the trial court, and that, therefore, no foundation was laid for the exercise of this Court's jurisdiction, and that the questions raised by General Butler in the cases of Spies and Fielden, upon the basis of their foreign nationality, were neither raised nor decided in the State courts, and therefore cannot be considered here. The writ of error prayed for was denied.

—The bodies of nineteen victims of the Vernon disaster were taken into Two Rivers, Wisconsin, on the 2d, by harbor tugs.

—There is great excitement at Spencer, Ohio, over a supposed double murder, on the 25th ult., at the house of A. D. Garrett, a farmer, which was found on fire. Neighbors extinguished the flames, and, upon investigating, found the fire had started in the sleeping room of the two grown-up imbecile daughters of Garrett, who were found on the floor dead. The faces of both bore marks which led to the belief that they had been murdered. The floor was saturated with coal oil and covered with leaves and dry grass. The Coroner is at work on the case.

—Full returns of the election in Delaware, on the 1st, shows that 14,431 votes were cast in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and only 398 against it. "Though failing 1209 votes short of the strict letter of the act under which the election was held (which required that at least 15,640 votes be cast in favor of a convention), this vote shows that a clear majority of the qualified voters favor a convention, and is generally accepted as assuring the election of a Legislature pledged to call a convention."

—While removing the debris on the 2d from the cellar of the Newman building in St. Louis, where the explosion occurred on the morning of the 1st, it was discovered that the explosion did not occur in the Newman building at all, but in the cellar adjoining, under the house occupied by the Devere family. The foundation wall separating the two buildings has two holes each about six feet wide and some twenty feet apart, knocked in it, and the heavy masonry of the wall was blown into Newman's cellar. This confirms the report that there were "two explosions, and further examination may reveal the nature of the agent used, and a clue may be obtained to the identity of the fiend who perpetrated the diabolical act."

—The house of T. S. Oliver, in Faulkner county, Arkansas, was burned a few days ago, and his three little grandchildren perished in the flames.

—John Haldemaker and Walter Klosterman were drowned on the 2d, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, by the capsizing of their boat while duck hunting.

—The house of William Wade, at Chester, New York, was burned on the morning of the 3d, during the temporary absence of Mr. Wade, and the remains of his wife was found in the ruins. The Chicago Club House, in Chicago, was damaged by fire on the morning of the 3d. A panic occurred among the guests in the Palmer House, opposite, and in the Clifton House, adjoining on the east, and many of them rushed into the street under the impression that the hotels were on fire. The employes of the club, who were asleep in the building, escaped to the roof of an adjoining building. The loss is estimated at about $30,000, and is fully insured. The steam gin, together with one hundred bales of cotton, on the plantation of James Henry, at Natcitoches, Louisiana, was burned on the 30th ult. Andrew White, colored, has been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the gin. A number of dwellings and small buildings in Ramson, near Findlay, Ohio, were burned on the evening of the 2d, causing a loss of $20,000 upon which there is $14,000 insurance. Every business building but one in Trenton, a village near Helena, Arkansas, was burned on the evening of the 2d. The loss is placed at $25,000. A fire at Oil City, Penna., on the evening of the 3d, destroyed Joseph Reid's machine shop and foundry, the Eagle Spoke and Hub Works, the armory of Company D, and part of Trax & Kramer's wagon shops. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

—Fourteen persons living in Soho, a district of Pittsburg, were poisoned on the evening of the 2d by tainted milk. They were all out of danger on the 3d. The milk will be analized.

—A train of passenger and flat cars conveying Robinson's circus, while entering the Union Depot at St. Louis on the afternoon of the 3d, was partially derailed, and some of the flat cars dashed into a freight train on a siding. George Squires, a canvasman, was killed, and two other circus attaches, named Fuller and Isle, were severely injured. In the smash-up some of the animal cages on the flat cars were broken, and a tiger, two lions, a leopard, a juguar, an ibex, and a vulture escaped. "The wildest kind of a commotion followed. Railroad officials and policemen ran frantically about, shouting warning, and there was a general and quick stampede from the yards to the streets beyond. The circus and depot men then made search for the animals. The leopard was found crouched under a freight car, and an attempt was made to lasso him, but it failed, and the animal rushed from cover, bit a man severely in the leg on his way out, bounded into the ticket office, and then jumped through a transom into the superintendent's office. He was besieged by the circus men, and, after several attempts to capture him, and two or three shots being fired at him he was covered with a tarpaulin and secured. One by one the other animals were found, and after more or less trouble were captured and returned to their cages, but it was not until nearly dark that the work was over and the excitement allayed."

—August Spies, Samuel Fielden and Nicholas Schwab signed a petition in the jail at Chicago on the 3d, "humbly begging the Governor to commute their sentences." They are the only ones of the condemned Anarchists who have not written to the Governor that they would not accept anything but liberty or death. Carpenters were busy in Chicago on the 3d constructing the scaffold upon which it is intended to hang the Anarchists. Chairman Oliver, of the Amnesty Association, made an unsuccessful search for a hall for a mass meeting on the 5th. It is claimed that nearly 200,000 signatures have been obtained to the petitions sent out. Two companies of policemen are now quartered in the jail, near the Anarchists' cells. Captain Black says he expects to go to Springfield with the petition of amnesty on the evening of the 7th.

—Ex-Governor Warren, of Wyoming Territory, was in Chicago on the 3d, and said his people were greatly interested in the Anarchist cases on account of their Rockfalls riots two years ago, in which so many Chinamen were brutally butchered. The spirit of anarchy manifested then by certain classes was still feared, in fact, the Government, which, under the treaty, had to protect the Chinamen, still kept two companies of regulars at Rockfalls. Their people hoped to see the sentence executed, swiftly and surely, as a warning to all such turbulent spirits.

—A box containing what was supposed to be an infernal machine was sent by post to Chief Justice Waite, in Washington on the evening of the 3d. It was delivered by a special mail messenger. Inside the box was a syphon shaped glass tube, containing a dark colored liquid, and connected with a small quantity of giant powder. Two percussion caps were arranged apparently in such a manner as to cause an explosion upon the opening of the box. The wires which fastened the top of the box, however, had become loosened, and if any explosion was intended it did not take place. There is some difference of opinion as to whether it was an attempt of assassination or a hoax.

—The engine of a freight train on the Fort Wayne Railroad struck a street car at a crossing in Allegheny City on the evening of the 3d, and two passengers—John M. Culp, teller of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, and Miss Harriet Weyman, who jumped from the car, were caught under the wheels of the engine and killed. The other passengers were not injured and the only damage done to the car was the tearing off of the rear platform, which was struck by the engine. The accident was caused by the raising of the safety gates too soon after the passage of a train, the keeper not noticing that another was approaching. The car had succeeded in nearly getting across the tracks before it was struck.

—Early on the morning of the 3d several masked men stopped the east bound Salt Lake express on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, a few miles east of Grand Junction, Colorado, and compelled the engineer, fireman, mail and express messengers to leave the train, and while they were guarded by one of the robbers, the others passed through the train, relieving the passengers of their money and valuables. The robbers then entered the express car, but failed to open the safe. Mail pouches were cut and registered packages and letters opened. The train was allowed to proceed, after being delayed over an hour. The robbers took to the mountains.

—A despatch from Southwestern Indiana says the "White Caps" visited the house of John Amy, in Harrison county, and, in his presence, stripped his wife and administered forty lashes. It is said the county officials are thoroughly terrorized. "The case of Chas. Langford, of Mount Prospect, was presented to the Grand Jury with proofs of the identity of the men who outraged his family, but the jury refused to present a true bill. Langford tore the masks from the faces of two of his assailants and recognized his nearest neighbor and deadliest enemy in one."

—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails at Mount Carmel, Penna. There have been several deaths.

—L. D. Loss, foreman of the mixing department of the Acme White Lead Works, in Detroit, Michigan, was caught in a belt on the 3d and killed. Erick Wickstrom was taken sick in the Barnum Iron Mine at Ishpening, Michigan, on the evening the 2d and got into the orehoisting cage to reach the surface. When three hundred feet up he was seized with vertigo, and, falling to the bottom of the shaft, was killed.

—Thomas Aken and Edward Daley, young men, were drowned near Cohoes, N. Y., on the evening of the 3d by their boat going over a dam. Joseph Kemerer, a well-known citizen of Marietta, Pa., was accidentally drowned in the canal on the night of the 2d. He was 69 years old.

—Mamie Newman, aged 19 years, died on the 3d in St. Louis, from injuries received by the explosion on Market street on the 1st. It is stated that "the work of excavation has progressed so far that the Chiefs of Police and Fire Departments agree that the catastrophe was caused by an explosion of gas, and that no crime was connected with it. So well satisfied are they that no further investigations on the criminal basis will be pursued. There have been no arrests, and there are none expected."

—In Louisville, on the morning of the 4th, Charles B. Brownfield, about 37 years of age, murdered his wife, his five-year-old boy, and his brother-in-law, W. F. Bruner, by cutting their throats with a razor as they lay in their beds, and then committed suicide. Brownfield left a letter, dated 6.30 A. M., in which he said he killed his wife and baby because he was tired of life "and did not want them left penniless in the world and no one to care for them." He added: "My cause for being tired of life is gambling. Now let my brothers and friends take warning. I killed W. F. Bruner because I didn't think he was fit to live, and now I will make an attempt on my life, so good-bye, my father, brother and sister, and friends and relations. All take warning. Good-bye." Brownfield worked in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shop, in Louisville. He was always known as a sober and industrious young man. Policeman Keegan was murdered in Chicago on the morning of the 4th. He was found in a lonely part of the city, lying on the pavement. He still clasped his revolver in his hand, but it had not been discharged. Alfred M. Bruster, an extra letter carrier, went home drunk in Pittsburg on the evening of the 3d, and some noisy children prevented him from going to sleep. Becoming angered he seized Michael J. Beisler, an imbecile boy, beat him about the head, and then threw him down stairs. Beisler was put to bed, and died in a short time. Scott Ray and Charles Sims, suspected of having murdered Frank Harn, whose body was shipped to Chicago in a carriage about ten days ago, were lodged in jail at Pittsburg on the 4th, on information preferred by an uncle of the murdered man. Howard, another suspect, will be held as a witness. Early on the morning of the 4th the police in Baltimore arrested a man supposed to be "Billy" Williams, who murdered a policeman in Alexandria, Virginia, a few months ago. He was found under a bed over a concert hall, and on his person were found a revolver and a large dirk knife.

—It is reported in Chicago that Captain Thorp, master of the lost propeller Vernon, was in the habit of getting drunk, and that he often left port while drunk. Axel Stone, the only survivor of the Vernon disaster, says the captain was drunk most of the time during his last voyage, and on the evening of the 28th ult., before the steamer sank, was very drunk, and "kept taking a drink every little while from a bottle that he carried in his coat pocket." The reports of Captain Thorp's drunkenness during his voyages come from various persons who had at different times made trips on the Vernon.

—Patrolman James H. Place, 57 years old, committed suicide at his home, in New York, on the 4th, by shooting himself in the head.

—Arthur B. Campbell, bookkeeper for the Armour Packing Company in Chicago, was on the 4th, sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of $3200 from the company. He is 30 years of age and married. McQuoin, alias McCann, convicted of pension frauds in Indianapolis on the 3d, was on the 4th, sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

—The importation of silver ore from Mexico at El Paso, Texas, during October, was 5276 tons, valued at $265,808. This gives an average of 176 tons per day and an average value of fifty dollars per ton. The ore was of a lower grade than usual. The importations of silver bullion for the same month were $190,457; silver coin, $729,169; gold bullion, $9656; gold coin, $100,522.

—Major W. M. Way, Secretary for the Union and Empire Building and Loan Association, and agent for a number of insurance companies, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, has disappeared, and it is stated that he is a defaulter to the extent of $12,000 or $15,000.

—William Wooley, office boy for Bickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was playing with a rifle, which had been placed in the office on the 4th, when it was discharged. The ball passed through a wooden partition and buried itself in the body of William J. Matson, the bookkepper, who died in a few minutes. Rev. Mr. Tate, while boating on a small lake near Wolsenburg, on the 4th, was drowned by the capsizing of the boat in the presence of his wife and children. Charler Bertram, a well-known miner, was run over and killed at Hollenback, Penna., on the 4th. He was uncoupling cars, when the coupling broke, throwing him beneath the wheels. A crowd of men, women and children, assembled in Canal street, in Chicago, on the 4th, to watch a passing funeral, when the sidewalk broke down, precipitating a large number to the ground ten feet below. Mrs. Rose Schultz, 50 years old, was injured internally and others received bruises.

—Mrs. Eva Binder, a helpless old woman, living with her sister in Brooklyn, New York, fell upon the stove on the 3d, during her sister's absence, and was burned to death.

—The consolidated train used by John Robinson's circus and menagerie was again wrecked on the 4th, on the Vandalia line, near Cloverland, eight miles east of Brazil, Indiana. The wreck occurred at a sharp curve, the four middle coaches leaving the track and piling up in confusion. The wreck caught fire and was consumed; but the other coaches, including the animals were saved. No lives were lost. The show was en route to Cincinnati for winter quarters. The loss sustained by the accident on the 3d and 4th will aggregate $100,000, covered by insurance.

—Two policemen detailed to watch the ruins caused by the recent explosion in St. Louis, while walking over the debris on the night of the 3d, unearthed an iron semisphere which they thought was the remains of a dynamite bomb, but it proved to be the bulb of a hanging lamp.

Indian Relics in Georgia.

The whole field for acres around the bridge over Little river, in Wilkes county, Georgia, is literally covered with flint arrow and spear heads, stone tomahawks, maces, battle axes, and almost every instrument of crude Indian warfare. Besides these are found many domestic articles, as mortars and pestles for mashing corn, pots hewn out of solid stone, and broken vases carved in rare and curious designs. These relics were washed down from a neighboring hill by the late freshet and scattered over the field. On the top of this hill, where the village is supposed to have been, was found a large pile of broken and defective arrow heads, which seemed to mark the spot where some old arrrow maker had his shop, making arrows for his tribe, and receiving in return deer, bear, and other such game as the forest afforded.

Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette was in no way a woman fitted for affairs of state. She was simply a woman. That was her charm and her misfortune. There was no trace in her of the genius of her mother, Maria Theresa. She was simply a young Viennese princess. Fond of pleasure, and sympathetic, she was too proud of her rank and birth and too disdainful of the opinions of the world to sacrifice to them even a trifling caprice. Frivolous, but little educated, and never reading, difficult to advise and impatient of schooling, which bored her, she judged of policies by persons, and of persons by the opinions of coteries. With little judgment she had plenty of courage, but her valor was apt to dissipate itself in anger or tears. Her heart, nevertheless, was noble, and honor was with her a passion. When the dignity of the crown seemed compromised or lowered—when it was outraged amid provocation and insult, she hardened herself against attack, and one could then recognize in her the daughter of Maria Theresa.

Drying Up the Zuyder Zee.

The question of drying up the Zuyder Zee is being actively discussed in Holland. The Royal Institute of Engineers purposes holding shortly a public meeting of their body at Amsterdam to thoroughly examine the scheme for carrying out this idea by connecting, by strong dykes, all the islands that form its outer fringe, and so permanently excluding all inflow from the North Sea.

Revenge is a debt, in the paying of which the greatest knave is honest and sincere, and, so far as he is able, punctual.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	8 50	@ 9 00
Hams	17 —	@18 —
Pork Mess	18 50	@— —
Prime Mess, new	15 ..	@— —
Sides smoked	— 10¼	@— 10¾
Shoulders smoked	— 7	@— 7¾
do in salt	— 6¾	@— 7
Smoked Beef	— 13	@— 14
Lard Western bls	6 87½	@ 7 —
Lard loose	6 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 25	@ 2 65
Pa. Family	3 50	@ 3 75
Minn Clear	— —	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wh't	4 25	@ 4 60
Rye Flour	3 50	@— —
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	—	@— —
Rye	— —	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 53	@— —
Oat, No. 1 White, new	— 26	@— 28
No. 2 do new	— 25	@— —
No. 2 Mixed, new	— 53	@— 54
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	40 —	@— —
No. 2 Shore	18 —	@— —
Herring, Lab	— —	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6 13-16	@—
Granulated	6 11-16	@—
Confec. A	6 5-16	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	15 50	@16 00
Mixed	13 50	@— —
Cut Hay	14 50	@15 00
Rye Straw	16 50	@17 —
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna. and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	31	@33
Common	30	@33
Unwashed medium	28	@30

VALUABLE SHELLS.

Arrival of a Cargo of 3,600 Pounds of Pearls.

A cargo of about 3,600 pounds of pearl from the Phillipine Islands arrived recently, and it will no doubt soon be converted into artistic shapes for the adornment of fashionable mansions. One of the latest affections of the wealthy is the addition to their household gods of artistically executed sea and landscape paintings in oil upon mother of pearl shells. It is doubtful if one of the hundreds who purchase them, or five out of the thousands who admire them in the show windows on Broadway or elsewhere, have the remotest idea that nature formed these shells for any other purpose than to be used in this style of adornment.

A large importer of shells and a manufacturer of pearl goods, in conversation with a reporter, expressed astonishment at the profound ignorance of so many persons in regard to the different localities from which pearl shells come, and the hundred and one purpose for which they are used.

"How many kinds are there used in your business?" asked the reporter.

THE VARIOUS KINDS.

"The shells which possess a commercial value are known to the trade as the Manila; Australian, Bombay, Japan, East India, Trocus, Chinese snail, black and red ear, and Panama. Several of these species are pearl bearing shell; and are only obtained by professional divers at the imminent risk of their lives. Many of these bivalves are very heavy, weighing sometimes eight or ten pounds. The moment the native gets one ashore he forces it open and; carefully removing the living inhabitants, carefully searches for any it may contain. Not only the shell, at and about its hinge, but the meat or fish within is thoroughly examined, lest the pearl might be secreted, as is frequently the case, in the body. This examination over, the shells are laid aside to dry, having first been thoroughly cleaned. The finest shell for manufacturing purposes comes from the Phillippine Islands and is called the Manila. It ranges in price from sixty to seventy-five cents a pound, and is used for making dress and shirt buttons, pistol stocks, cuff buttons, parasol and umbrella handles, pen handles, studs, and scores of other articles. A thin veneering is also made of it, which is worth $12 a pound, and is used for inlaying the covers of albums and fancy cabinet work. These veneerings are fairly dazzling with rainbow hues, and when lightly polished are exceedingly beautiful. When we have got all these articles of the shell there is a very little of the shell remaining."

"Is there any difficulty or danger attending the gathering of these shells?"

"I should rather say there was. There is one species of shell shaped like an ear, called the silver and red ear, in the sides of which are small holes, and through these by means of long suckers the fish fastens himself to a rock. When the tide has pretty nearly run out the natives go down among the rocks and, watching their opportunity, catch hold of the upper shell which the shellfish keeps open. Unless he succeeds in the first instance in pulling [illegible] fect from its resting place the animal will close its shell in a second, and the man's fingers will be held in a vise like grip. In that case the unfortunate pearl gatherer will have to stand up to his knees in water unless he cuts off his imprisoned fingers, for the shell cannot be pried open, nor can three men, with their united strength, pull his suckers from the rock. The shell is so hard that it is next impossible to smash it. There the poor fellow is held in agony until the tide rises, when, unless he frees himself by chopping off his finger ends and leaving them for the animal to dine on, he is sure to be drowned.

PEARL MANUFACTURING.

"After the shells have been thoroughly searched for pearls, they are cleansed and packed in cases of about two hundred pounds each, and shipped to England, France, or this country. Great ingenuity and long experience are required to become an expert in pearl shell working. When a manufacturer receives an order for a lot of cuff buttons he is sometimes obliged to overhaul dozens of cases in order to obtain those of the required thickness, and then not more than three or four buttons can be drilled out of the heaviest shell. But then nothing goes to waste, for small buttons and other articles are made from the thinner parts, and then, by means of a circular saw, the 'scrap' is cut for inlaying or veneering. Pistol stocks require the very heaviest shell. A pearl worker in New York, having some time ago received an order from an army officer for a pearl handled revolver, was obliged to overhaul nearly a whole ship load before he could find two shells of the required thickness. He received $100 for that pistol stock.

"The business of pearl manufacturing is comparatively new in this country, and the profits are so large that there is a tendency to monopolize the industry. In consequence all sorts of devices are resorted to in order to obtain the advantage. Some time ago a large house in New York bought a cargo of pearl shells to arrive at 70 cents a pound. While the vessel was in transit the market fell about 40 cents. It was a lucky thing for the house that the vessel foundered off the Cape of Good Hope, for the concern would certainly have foundered had the ship come safely to port. Manufacturers here prefer waiting for lots of pearl shell to arrive at New York direct from the fisheries, instead of ordering from London, knowing that the shells are assorted there and the choicest picked out for the English and French markets. There are several large manufactories of pearl work in Newark, Philadelphia, Germantown, and in this city, and since the establishment of this industry here the importation, of pearl buttons from England has greatly fallen off."

—At the late Medical Congress in Vienna all the doctors who spoke on the subject were in favor of cremation as a way of disposing of the dead.

The Girls of Long Ago.

Ah! where are the girls of long ago,
Like our mothers must have been?
Where are the honest, faithful souls
That won the hearts of men?

Where are the dresses, plain and neat,
That those comely lasses wore?
Where are the rosy cheeks and lips
That, alas! we see no more?

Where are the tresses brushed away
From heads so smooth and white?
Where will we look for the frank response?
Where for the honor bright?

Where are the girls we hear about
That seldom cross our lives?
Where are the girls of nowadays
Who'll make the old-time wives?

Where are the girls who can sew and mend?
And bake a batch of bread?
Where are the girls who can cook a meal.
And of work are not afraid?

In vain do I ask the questions,
In vain do I wait reply,
For the words come back as I send them forth;
"Heigh-ho!" I say with a sigh.

The simple maid, the honest heart,
We rarely now do meet,
For wealth has given place to worth,
And love to cold deceit.

And oft, when thinking of these things,
I quiz myself this way:
Will they ask in fifty years from now
Where are the girls of to-day?

DUELING FOR MONEY.

Shortly after the memorable three days of July, 1830, the floating population of Paris was modestly increased by the arrival in that city, from his native province, of Symphorien Baliveau. The possessor of this singular and not precisely euphonion patronymic was a young man about 25, neither handsome nor the reverse, the sort of type one meets every day on the boulevard, and never looks at twice. Such, however, was not his own opinion; on the contrary, he was profoundly impressed with the consciousness of his personal attractions, and resolved to profit by them for the attainment of the great object of his great ambition—notoriety. During the first few weeks of his sojourn in the French capital he pondered incessantly on the best means of realizing his project, and finally made up his mind. "I have everything in my favor," he said to himself; "good looks, money and a determination to succeed; all I want is a short cut to celebrity, and a duel will give me that."

Having arrived at this conclusion, M. Baliveau impatiently awaited an opportunity of testing the correctness of his idea, which very soon came. On the following evening, while he was indulging in a bavaroise at Tortoni's, a short, spare individual, dressed according to the latest mode, with a bristling mustache and a self satisfied air, took his seat at an adjoining table. The provincial, after a critical inspection of the newcomer, rose from his chair, and saluting him courteously, requested that he would favor him with the address of his tailor.

The stranger glanced obliquely at his question. "Why?" he inquired.

"Because I am struck with the good taste of your dress. The green coat with the silver buttons becomes you admirably."

"You think so? Well, your wish can be easily gratified, for I happen to have my tailor's card in my pocket. Here it is."

"Extremely obliged. May I ask if you have also the address of your bootmaker?"

"Certainly," replied the little man, with great suavity, and, tearing out a leaf from his memorandum book, he wrote on it the indication required and handed it to Baliveau.

"Is there anything more that you wish to know?"

"Only this. If I might venture to inquire the name of your hatter?"

"That, I regret to say, I am unable to give you to-night. But I have it at home, and to-morrow morning two of my friends will have the honor of communicating it to you, if you will favor me with your address."

"With pleasure, monsieur," replied Symphorien. "Here is my card."

"And here is mine."

"Nothing could be better," thought Baliveau, as, after exchanging a polite bow with the stranger, and paying for his bavaroise, he strolled leisurely along the boulevard; "impossible to settle a little affair of the kind more pleasantly. My adversary is a gentleman, there is no doubt of that. By the way, I may as well see who he is." Then, taking the card from his pocket, and approaching a lighted shop window, he read as follows: "Martial Roque."

"Roque!" he exclaimed, starting back and paling visibly—"the notorious duelist, who never misses his man, but either splits him with a thrust impossible to parry, or brings him down with a bullet neatly placed between the eyes! Mercy on me, what a mistake I have made, and all for the sake of celebrity! I shall be celebrated enough tomorrow, I dare say; but what good will that do me if I am not there to see it!"

From which soliloquy it may be inferred that M. Baliveau, although a hero in spe, was by no means equally desirous of being a posthumous one.

As may be imagined, he slept very badly, and early next morning was aroused from a fitful slumber by the arrival of his adversary's seconds, to whom he apologized on the plea of his being a stranger in Paris, for his inability to refer them to his own temins, promising, however, that they should accompany him to the place of meeting. A secluded spot in the Bois de Boulogne—in those days less frequented than it is at present—having been agreed upon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon proposed and accepted, Monsieur Roque's emissaries announced that their principal having the choice of weapons, had selected pistols; and, this formality accomplished, left Symphorien to his meditations, which were none of the brightest. While ruefully cogitating to whom he could possibly apply in this dilemma, he mechanically drew from his pocket the two addresses given him by Roque. "The very men I want!" he said, brightening up; and, without a moment's delay, dispatched a messenger to Messrs. Staub and Sakosky, the fashionable tailors and bootmakers of the period, requesting their immediate attendance at the hotel where he was staying.

On their appearance, within a few minutes of each other, he adopted the conciliatory plan of giving them a far larger order than they were in the habit of receiving, even from their most extravagant customers; and when the necessary details of measurement had been completed, he astonished them still more by desiring to know the amount of his debt, as he wished to settle it beforehand. With one accord they protested against the necessity of so speedy a payment, declaring that they had every confidence in his solvency, and were not in the slightest hurry.

"That may be," he replied; "but I am. I have a duel this afternoon with Mons. Roque; and although I am no novice in such matters, and have brought down a swallow on the wing before now, still with so dangerous an adversary one cannot be quite sure of what may happen."

The two tradesmen exchanged looks of apprehension. "You are going to fight a duel with Mons. Roque?" gasped Staub.

"If you do, you are a dead man," prophetically chimed in Sakosky.

"The more reason for putting my affairs in order," quietly remarked Baliveau. "Here are 2,000 francs. If matters turn out badly for me, and there is anything over, you can account for it to my heirs."

This off hand proceeding was far from agreeable either to the tailor or to the boot-maker. The idea of losing so excellent and confiding a customer, who actually paid in advance before his orders were executed, was inexpressibly aggravating. On the other hand, they reflected on the eventuality—most unlikely, no doubt, but still possible—of his proving the better shot of the two. Roque owed them a large sum of money, and if by chance he should fall a victim in the coming duel who would pay their bills?

Staub looked at Sakosky, and Sakosky looked at Staub. They understood each other.

"Monsieur," said the latter, "in a case like yours the choice of seconds is a matter of great importance. May I take the liberty of inquiring the names of those about to officiate in your behalf?"

"I have none as yet," replied the young provincial. "I shall probably take the first two soldiers I happen to meet; any one, in short. I have no acquaintance in Paris to whom I can apply."

"Then, monsieur," said Staub, "I may venture to make a proposal. Whenever I have a leisure moment I am generally to be found at a shooting gallery where some of the best marksmen are in the habit of practicing, and I am not altogether a tyro myself. Therefore, as you are unprovided with seconds, if you will condescend to accept my services and those of M. Sakosky"——

"Most willingly," interrupted Symphorien, who desired nothing better. "You have anticipated my wish, and saved me an infinity of trouble."

Three hours later, the two adversaries and their seconds arrived punctually at the spot fixed upon for the encounter. At the sight of his tailor and bootmaker Roque stared in amazement; and, advancing angrily toward them, inquired what business they had there. "Is this a time or place," he cried, "for pestering me with your confounded bills?"

"Oh, M. Roque," protested Staub, "how could you suspect us of such an unwarrantable liberty. We are here not as tradesmen, but in the honorable capacity of seconds to M. Baliveau."

"What!" exclaimed Roque, who could hardly believe his ears; "he has chosen you!"

"He could not well do otherwise. You gave him our names and addresses, and as he knew no one in Paris, he was only too glad to avail himself of our services."

Roque's sense of humor, although by no means a prominent feature in his character, was so irresistibly tickled by the comicality of the situation that he laughed outright. Profiting by this unwonted geniality, his two creditors eloquently implored him to be merciful.

"Consider, monsieur," said Sakosky, "if you deprive us of so excellent a customer, what a loss it will be to both of us. A perfect treasure, who pays without bargaining, and before the goods are delivered! These are hard times, M. Roque."

"And we have so many bad debts on our books," insinuated Staub.

Apparently not relishing the last allusion, Roque pushed then unceremoniously aside, and, striding up to where his adversary was standing, eyed him curiously.

"You are a sharper fellow than I took you for," he said.

"In what way?" asked Baliveau.

"You know how to get out of a scrape without compromising yourself. Tell me, what made you so bent on a duel last night?"

"Ambition," frankly replied the provincial. "I wished for celebrity, and saw no better method of attaining it."

"Ah! you are afflicted with that mania! So was I once, but I have outlived that folly. Well, your wish shall be gratified and more easily than mine was. Get into my cabriolet; when we are seen together, people will say of you, 'There is the first man who ever went out with Roque, and came back safe and sound!' Jump in, lest I change my mind; and that would be the worse for you!"

Symphorien needed no second hint, but took his seat beside his companion, by whom he was driven back to Paris, and paraded for a full hour along the boulevard. At length they stopped opposite Tortoni's. "That will do," said Roque; "we part company here. Enjoy your celebrity while you can, and if it shouldn't last, don't blame me. Adieu!"

Stepping out of the cabriolet, and saluting his late antagonist with a jaunty air, Baliveau, agreeably conscious that he was the object of universal attention, proceeded leisurely to the Cafe de Paris (then the restaurant in vogue), where he dined, and felt that, from the dame de comptoir to the attending waiter, every eye was upon him. During the rest of the evening his thirst for notoriety was satisfied beyond his anticipation; as he passed, strangers whispered to each other, and glanced at him with respectful admiration. "At last," he said to himself, when he had strolled for the twentieth time from the Rue Grange-Batchere to the Chausee d'Antin, and vice versa—"at last, I am somebody!"

Alas for the instability of human felicity! The hero of the hour had not counted on the proverbial fickleness of the Parisians. Next day a heavy fall took place at the Bourse, and on his appearance on the boulevard in the afternoon "a change had come o'er the spirit of his dream." To his amazement and discomfiture, a constant succession of preoccupied speculators, with scared or jubilant faces, as the case might be, hurried along without pausing even to glance at him; he was alone in the crowd, his presence unheeded, nay, his very existence forgotten. At Tortoni's no one honored him with a look of recognition; the cours de la rente was the absorbing topic everywhere discussed; and even at the Cafe de Paris the waiter, who had yesterday ministered to his wants with deferential alacrity, now served him mechanically, without the faintest apparent recollection of ever having set eyes on him before.

This was the coup de grace, and the disappointed Baliveau was forced to acknowledge that his brief span of notoriety was at an end.

"Celebrity," he muttered, as weary and dispirited he returned to his hotel, "is pleasant enough while it lasts, but it is over too soon. And, all things taken into account," he added, reflecting how narrowly he had escaped becoming a target for the terrible Roque's unerring aim, "decidedly the game is not worth the candle."

USE OF COFFEE.

How The Berry Disputes The Supremacy of Tea and Beer.

The use of coffee is general in all civilized countries, but its preparation and consumption vary considerably. Among the Arabs it is universal, whether in such centers of civilization as Cairo, Alexandria and Algiers, or in the desert. The only exceptions are caused by the poverty which prevents its purchase. In France it is the favorite beverage, though tea is growing in power. The social and commercial effects in that country of its sudden annihilation can readily be imagined. Tens of thousands of cafes and a million of people would find their occupation gone, and several millions of Frenchmen would be seen wandering about after dinner in an utterly homeless and distracted manner. In England tea still disputes the supremacy of the Arab berry. In Germany it divides the honors with beer, and in Austria, Spain and Italy it is a solace and inspiration of the people in town and city. There is no European city so small, no village so contemptible, that it has not its cafe modeled, though it is often an exceedingly weak imitation, on those of the Paris boulevards.

In the United States its use varies in different localities. A quarter of a century ago it was the ordinary accompaniment of the first meal of the day, tea being generally served at the evening repast. In the eastern states this practice continues. In the western and southern states coffee is more esteemed, and in the rural districts is considered absolutely necessary to the three meals a day of the farming classes. In large American cities where there is a late dinner, in the French fashion, coffee is either served at table or in the drawing room immediately afterward.

In all countries, even in France, good coffee is the exception rather than the rule. The visitor in Paris drinks "real French coffee," technically so called, at certain places only on the boulevard and here and there in other parts of the city at hotels and restaurants. In England poor coffee is the rule, following in this respect the general inferiority of the British cuisine. In Germany coffee is generally good at restaurants and railroad buffets, while at the principal cafes of the great cities of Austria—Vienna, Prague and Buda-Pesth—it is excellent and often served with cream. At the great cafes of Italian and Spanish towns it is rarely more than fair.

In England and American coffee is usually made by infusion; on the continent almost always by filtering boiling water once or twice through the powdered berry. The Arabs at Cairo and elsewhere preserve their old fashion; that is, they simply pour boiling water on to the powdered coffee, and after a minute or two's simmering serve it with the grounds. The pot, which is not covered, is of copper or brass, tapering toward the top like a tin teapot and having a long handle. The berry has been previously roasted and brayed in a mortar. It is never ground. Brillat Savarin, in his learned work, "The Physiology of Taste," says that coffee powdered in this manner is the best, and he adds that, having a quantity of of the roasted berry, he divided it into two equal parts, one of which he brayed in a mortar and the other ground in a mill. The coffee was made by filtration, and a company of connoisseurs to whom he submitted it all declared that best, which they were afterward told had been powdered in the mortar.

The Arabs employ wooden pestles, which, after long use, are sold at a high price. Five or six minutes are all that are necessary for the Arabs or Turks to prepare their coffee after it is once roasted. All that is necessary in the simple machinery described—a brass pot, a handful of charcoal in a window seat or on the ground, and the beverage is promptly made and served. Travelers invariably speak of Arab and Turkish coffee as excellent, but among civilized nations the presence of the grounds is always considered objectionable, and some means of clarification are invariably used, such as the patent pots for infiltration or the white of eggs, where the process is by infusion.

Brillat Savarin, after having tried all methods of making coffee, declared that the most efficient for preserving the aroma and avoiding the extraction of the poisonous principle was by filtration. But he always speaks of coffee as a beverage, to be used discreetly by adults and forbidden to children. In small quantities and not too strong, it is a healthy stimulus to the nerves. Used in excess, it produces disease and sometimes deformity. He once saw in Leicester square in London a man who, by its immoderate use, had become a cripple. He had lost all sensation in his limbs—had ceased to suffer, but still continued to drink it to the extent of five or six cups a day.

Every person should be governed in its use by its effect on himself. As a gentle inspiration it is valuable. It may sometimes be safely drank as an aid to intellectual labor. Taken at the proper moment, it will prevent a headache resulting from nervous depression. Properly used after dinner, it aids the digestion and counteracts the heavy effects of wine or other stimulants. But if it is found that it prevents sleep when taken late in the day, or that it is an absolute necessity at certain hours to prevent a nervous reaction or mental dullness, its use should be discontinued for several days, or until the system is restored to its normal condition. It must never be forgotten that sleep is the great stimulus of the body; is tired nature's sweet restorer, and that other stimulants, though sometimes useful, are like medicines, temporary remedies—that is to say, they are usually to be regarded as a choice between two evils. Coffee is a beverage of great power. A man might drink two bottles of good red wine a day, and live long. Should he drink the same quantity daily of good coffee he would become an imbecile, a cripple, or die of intestinal or lung disorders.

In a Tight Fix.

John Lyons, a well-known citizen of this county, while at work in the shaft of his mine near Tres Alamos, had just put in a blast and lighted the fuse, when, on reaching the top of the shaft, he beheld four mounted Apaches rapidly approaching. As they saw him emerge they increased their pace, and their fiendish yells relieved Mr. Lyons of all doubt as to their intentions toward himself. For an instant he was paralyzed with terror. Being entirely unarmed, resistance was not to be thought of, while escape by flight was equally impossible. His first impulse was to hurl himself into the shaft and be blown to atoms by the explosion of the blast rather than perish miserably at the hands of the remorseless fiends who had him at their mercy. These reflections occupied only a moment's time, but the Apaches were almost upon him. Suddenly, with the instinct of despair, Mr. Lyons threw himself behind a rock close at hand, and at the same instant the blast at the bottom of the shaft exploded with terrific effect, throwing a shower of rock and debris high in the air, which was followed by a dense volume of smoke rolling up from the shaft. The Indians, who were now sure of their victim, halted a moment at the unexpected and to them mysterious eruption, then with a yell, not of triumph, but of rage, mingled with terror, wheeled their horses and galloped off in the direction whence they came.

Mr. Lyons could at first scarcely realize that he escaped almost miraculously from a horrible death, but as soon as he had recovered from his amazement departed for Tres Alamos, meeting on the road a party of neighbors going out to search for his remains, they having seen the Indians heading in the direction of the mine, and not doubting Mr. Lyons had fallen a victim of savage ferocity.

Woman's Estate in Holland.

It is in Holland that one first becomes aware how thoroughly a woman is a beast of burden in Europe. We met the milk women going home after their morning rounds, some of them with big shaggy dogs drawing their little cars, but many of them drawing the carts themselves, and well broken to harness they seemed, with their dog-like hopeless faces and their patient steady gait. Some of the women carried fish on their heads in creels, and rattled along most skillfully in their big shapeless sabots. But by far the greater number of them were fitted with yokes. There was even an aristocracy in yokes, for while many of them were of plain heavy oak, otherf were gorgeous with green velvet and brass furnishings, which latter had been scoured till they glistened in the sun like flashing mirrors. A yoke on a woman is a sad sight at best, but there was something absolutely painful in the graded sizes of these yokes, so little girls of 10, 12 and even tenderer years, could be fitted one upon demand. They jogged along contentedly enough, knowing no other life, and there was not one of them whose white cap was not a miracle of cleanliness and clear starching, and fixed to their temples with the great brass spiral pins which are almost all that is left of the distinctiveness of a Holland peasant's dress.

A New Flying Machine.

Mr. H. C. Linfield, the inventor of a flying machine conducted an experiment with his invention between Coinbrook and West Drayton. The apparatus, which is described as a steam sailing machine, is constructed of light wood and is shaped like the frame of a four-wheeled carriage, with two large wheels in front and two small ones behind. Motive power is to be obtained by steam, which will work a nine-bladed screw, and the inventor's idea is to propel the machine by steam on land until it attains a speed of thirty or thirty-five miles—a velocity which he calculates will be sufficient to lift the machine in the air when it will be navigated by means of the sails with which it is fitted. From the result of his experiment he is confident that it is possible to fly in the air at the height of a mile. By the permission of the Great Western Railway Company the experiment was made on the newly-finished portion of the railway to Staines, between Coinbrook and West Drayton, and the inventor was accompanied by Mr. Trevithick, the Locomotive Superintendent of the company at Paddington. The machine was placed on a truck and connected with an engine, whence the steam was derived, and the gearing was manipulated from another truck. The operator succeeded in getting the machine lifted from the truck into the air and expressed himself fully satisfied with the result of the trial.

—Ed Corrigan's Irish Pat has been fired and turned out.

FASHION NOTES.

—A new dress frilling is made in all colors of fine crepe, with a narrow satin border. It is finely plaited, and is altogether substantial and durable. Of course, the frilling for dresses can be had in all tones also.

—Galloons woven in metal of every sort—gold, steel, red, copper, etc., and in open designs—are the newest trimmings for mantles and costumes. Frequently they are embroidered in such colored silks as mousse and pink, heliotrope and rose, etc., and often they are studded with spangles.

—The fur-trimmed mantle is made of one of the new striped fancy astrakhan cloths, which seem likely to be very popular this year. The uncurled astrakhan cloth is quite a favorite, although it is not particularly pretty.

—Among the fashionable little pins and brooches for bonnets are the most faithful copies of grasshoppers and flies. All these small adjuncts fairly come under the head of trimmings, for they constitute the true and most desirable finish of dress.

—The last new boas are made of black poult de soie, elaborately beaded in jet. These boas are made with tasselled ends, or they are attached to muffs, or they have plaited collarettes; their variety is great, but they are stylish, and promise to be well worn.

—Some new cheap bullet buttons to match the new materials have been pierced through, so that the shank cannot come out. A coin button of the same material has been cut after the fashion of the best steel buttons. They are made of a composition to resemble stone.

—Very high bows of picot ribbon remain the general fashion for trimming hats and bonnets, and the object of the milliner is to arrange these in various odd ways, such as plaited half-wheels made of tri-colored ribbons, the looped edges showing from the front, instead of the entire width of the bows. Forked ends and cockade bows closely tied and densely clustered form another style, and such tricolors are chosen as salmon, goblin-blue and Roman-red, rosewood, peach-blow and Persian mauve, olive, periwinkle-pink and ciel-blue and like odd combinations.

—Only very handsome fringes, with long tags, appear to find favor, or a close shower of beads in graduated lengths, or close set, heavy drops. They are in nearly every case prepared for mantles, but what are new and original are the ruches used principally for mantles, but also for dresses. They were introduced with a long and more shaggy surface a year or two ago; the present ones are formed of narrow braid curled in ringlets, as close twisted as it is possible, or they have a velvet centre like chenille, with the fringed edges of looped braid. They are superseding the astrakhan cloths on the best mantles and jackets, but where expense is an object the so-called curled cloths are much used, they closely copy astrakhan, and are to be had in every color.

—A Frenchman has brought out a patent whereby he is able to make strong, firm galloons of fur or feathers without a fundamental skin at the back, and he claims for his invention that neither the fur nor the feathers will come off; of course, this much reduces the cost. Labrador fox and fox of either kinds are sold in this, and cannot be distinguished from the real fur skins. The feather trimmings this year are all made to closely imitate fur; it is difficult to tell the one from the other. A cheap kind of beaver has been brought out, which makes an admirable trimming; this fur is most popular for all beige-like materials and this particular class is about a half of the price, looking quite as well as ordinary fur to the eye.

—Jackets for the present season, to be worn on cool days throughout the autumn and until late in November, are made of Queen's tweed, Irish blarneys, pilot cloth, camel's hair, fancy Meltons and Lincolnshire suitings. The jacket of this year is not of any fixed shape, for there are jackets and jackets, worn at all times and in all countries—Turkish, Spanish, Russian, Persian and Moorish, plain and severe, in tailor style or displaying many coquetries. They are high, open, long and short, single and doublebreasted, to suit the wearer. Stylish coats for young girls are shown a la Russe, made of park imperial blue cloth, lined with silk of the same shade, and having the form of an extra long casaquin. These are trimmed with cream-white silk cord passementeries, and a little pointed hood, lined with cream-white silk falls on the shoulders. Polish coats of Roman red pilot cloth, and those of red and black striped Jersey cloth, made in tailor style, will be worn over skirts of black satin and lace, and also over thinner dresses of veiling, albatross, and other light fabrics, during the entire autumn season.

—Velvet and felt will be the favorite materials for hats and bonnets; the trimmings being feathers, short ostrich tips are specially preferred. The fantasies in feathers are wonderful, and the ingenuity with which feathers are dyed, arranged, and made to appear what they are not, is marvelous. The shapes of bonnets are exceedingly varied this season, but still there are three or four leading forms that are certain to be well worn. First, there is the moderate Directoire, which is made in plain velvet, and has flowers beneath the brim and resting on the hair; its low crown is encircled with a narrow ribbon, and ornamented with a small panache or feather tips; it has ribbon strings, and, by the way, the ribbons are magnificent this season. Secondly, the capeline hat, in both felt and plain velvet, its flat brim diminishing in size toward the back; the trimming a tuft of feathers, fastened either in front or at the back. Thirdly, the round toque, decidedly English in style; the flat crown is embroidered felt, and the border is velvet; a feather or a bird at the side; and, lastly, the capote, made in velvet, plush and felt, and trimmed with either vulture or cock's feathers.

HORSE NOTES.

—Edwin Hart has bought a bay mare, 15½ hands high, which, it is said, can trot in 2.30.

—The New York Driving Club will offer three silver cups to be competed for by members' horses.

—J. A. Bailey has decided to sell Tony Newell; 2.19¼; Florence, 2.23¼; Hattie C. and Charley Smith.

—A. J. Welch, of Hartford, Conn., has purchased from Mr. Matthew Riley, of New York, the ch. g. Dan, 2.24½, for $2500.

—William B. Jennings has sold to Jame Rowe, the trainer, for $10,000, the 2-year-old bay colt George Oyster, by Voltigeur, dam Amanda Warren by Marion.

—William McKay das purchased for $1200 a 4 year old sorrel gelding that has shown a trial in 2.41. Parties from near Baltimore were the former owners.

—William Marks has exchanged a bay mare, 5 years old, and given some money to boot, for Edwin Hart's chestnut mare, which has shown a mile in 2.40.

—William H. Gregg has sold to Robert Steel the bay mare Effie (record 2.27¼). She is in foal to a young Electioneer horse owned by Charles Nolan.

—Macey Brothers, Versailles, Ky., were given an order by George A. Singerly for two colts by Messenger Chief. They are to be developed for trotters.

—Rufus Lisle, Lexington, Ky., has sold to George Hankins, Chicago, Ill., the b. g. Macbeth 2d, foaled 1885, by Macduff, dam Agnes (dam of Jacobin) by Gilroy, for $5000.

—R. Porter Ashe has had a serious loss in the death of Bonnette, the bay mare, 6 years, by Billett, dam Mirah by Phaeton, who died of lung fever while en route for home in California.

—Charley Wyckoff's ch. m. Kitty Birch (2.23½) is now at her home, about two miles from Hightstown, N. J. She did not trot at Mount Holly owing to lameness, which was caused by bad shoeing.

—Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., writes that he weighed Prince Wilkes and the beam indicates 865 pounds. The Prince has had his shoes taken off, and during the day he is given a run in his paddock.

—Jim Carlisle, the steeplechase horse, performed a great feat on the 20th, the opening day at Pelham. He was hitched to a wagon at Sheepshead Bay that morning and drew two men to Pelham, a distance of twenty-six miles, and then ran second to Wellington in the steeplechase.

—E. deCernea has sold to George Malcolm, of Brooklyn, the bay gelding Asa Smith, by Bub, he is by Young Dexter, for $1400. To Renshaw Bros. a black gelding, with a record of 2.30, for $700, and to D. Demorest, a bay mare, by Happy Prince, for $1000.

—Eph. Simmons, of the Walnut Hill stock farm, has sold to James Boyd, of San Jose, Cal., the bay colt Gerrard, 3 years, by Beverly, dam by George Wilkes, for $4000. Mrs. R. Patterson, of Lexington, has sold to the same party the bay yearling colt Ario, by Florida, dam by Briganth, for $1000.

—John Madden has purchased the following in Kentucky from Mr. Salsbury: A Mambrino Patchen mare in foal to Director, and a colt and a filly by Director. He has also purchased Egion, a roan pacer, 2 years old, by Egbert, which paced a mile in 2.31, the last half in 1.14½. Egion got a record of 2.36½ on the 22d ult.

—The Todd Bros., of Calais, Me., are getting quite a corner in the produce of the brood mare Emeline, by Henry R. Patchen. George W. Leavitt has purchased for them two other fillies out of the same dam. They are full sisters, by Jay Gould. One, the bay 5-year-old Carrie C., purchased from Colonel E. W. Conover, of Middletown, N. J. The other is the 4-year-old Rachael C., purchased from May Overton, of Nashville, Tenn. Messrs. Todd now own seven out of Emeline.

—Belle Hamlin reduced her record 4½ seconds and won every race in which she started, not losing even a heat, until she met Prince Wilkes, at Lexington, when for the first time she met a competitor her equal if not her superior, and she was easily defeated. Prince Wilkes began the season under a cloud, but gradually came to his form, and closed his campaign by defeating easily both Harry Wilkes and Belle Hamlin, and demonstrating that he was fast enough to be deemed a worthy competitor of the fastest performers the turf has ever known.

—Richard B. Conklin, proprietor of Sound View Stock Farm, Greenport, L. I., died at his home on the 26th ult., of inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Conklin first came into public notice as the owner of Rarus, one of the greatest trotting horses in the history of the American turf. In 1879 he sold Rarus to Robert Bonner for $36,000, and bought Wedgewood, selling him February, 1881, for $20,000. The previous March Mr. Conklin bought from C. F. Emery the stallion King Wilkes for $700, and the stallion B. B. Hayes for $3000. He was a liberal buyer and successful as a practical turfman. Mr. Conklin was 77 years of age.

—George W. Leavitt has purchased these colts for breeding purposes: At Woodard & Harbison's recent sale, the bay 4 year old colt Hebron, by Princeps, dam Florence by Volunteer. He is full brother to the dam of Epaulette—2.19—and Burglar—2.24. From C. B. Williams, Paynes Depot, Ky., a chestnut yearling colt by Red Wilkes, dam by Star Almont, full brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., sire of Belle Hamlin, 2.13¾. From William Simmons, Lexington, the bay yearling colt Parker Gun, by Jay Bird, dam Widow's Mite by Waveland Chief. From W. C. France the black 2 year old colt Willis Price, by Betterton (full brother to Lamps, 2.21), dam Admiration by Mambrino Patchen, and the bay yearling colt Uncle Jim, by Madrid (sire of Cognac, 4-year-old pacing record, 2.20¼), dam Aunt Sue by Young Jim.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

November 10. 1887.

THE BOMBS.

HOW THEY CAME TO LINGG'S CELL.

Chicago, November 7.—The scheme to furnish Lingg with the bombs which were discovered in his cell yesterday, was evidently carefully thought out by some of his copartners in crime on the outside.

Several days ago a fancy soap box was brought to the jail, and just now, in the heat of excitement, the officials cannot say who delivered it.

They may know who it was, but if they do they will not say so until they have made some arrests.

The box was a harmless looking affair and it was handled by the deputy in the rough manner jail officials usually do those things. A hasty examination discloses the fact that to all appearances it contained nothing more than a few delicacies for which even such a "human tiger" as Lingg has an appetite.

Had the police and deputies known that there were bombs lying around loose in such close proximity they would not have felt so easy, but they were ignorant of any danger, and they would probably have continued so had it not been for the raid on Lingg's cell. It was then that the insignificant looking soap box was discovered to have a false bottom, and it was underneath it that the four bombs had been smuggled into the jail.

"THE DAVIS,"

Among all the leading sewing machines manufactured is considered the peer. It is an improved machine combining simplicity, strength and all the modern inventions to put it in the lead of all its competitors. This machine is simple in construction, light running and is a favorite in the household. This machine is sold by Bushman & Kreamer, Centre Hall, who have the agency for this county. They just received a new lot and have opened them up in their rooms for your inspection. Throw away that old machine and get a Davis from Bushman & Kreamer.

A HANDY POCKET ATLAS.

An attempt to put in pocket size the contents of a large reference Atlas is usually accompanied by rough, inaccurate, and inelegant engraving and printing, but in the New Pocket Atlas of the World, published by Ivison, Blakeman & Co., 753 &755 Broadway, New York, this is not the fact. Ninety-one Maps containing nearly every geographical point of interest throughout the world, are given, and each is a gem of the engraver's art. Delicately yet distinctly colored, these maps are exquisite illustrations of the best color printing to-day obtainable. While the Maps leave nothing to be desired by way of fullness, they are fully up to date, and show every recent discovery, or change of boundary.

One hundred and twelve pages of terse, well arranged, and accurate information concerning every important country or state on the globe, follow the maps in this compact volume. In fact, the book is not only a comprehensive Atlas, but also a condensed Gazetteer of the whole world, and all put in an attractive and substantial binding, and sold for fifty cents. If not found at your booksellers, on the receipt of this sum the publishers mail it to any address.

A POKER LAWSUIT.

The Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at Pittsburg, was entertained Wednesday by a discussion of the beauties of that fascinating yet hazardous game vulgarly yeclept "stud-horse poker." The game was brought to the notice of the court upon a writ of error from Common Pleas Court No, 2, wherein T. B. Wilgus sued to recover for money lost by him at play with A. H. Newell, and the latter appealed from the lower court.

It appears that one summer afternoon in 1885 Wilgus, Newell and two others got up a little game of "stud-horse poker." When the game broke up Wilgus was $150 ahead and Newell had dropped $460. After supper Wilgus and Newell played a two-handed game of casino, the latter coming out a winner to the extent of $655. A month later Wilgus entered suit against Newell to recover the $655 lost by him at the evening game, basing his action upon the act of 1794.

When the case came up for trial Wilgus acknowledged that the money lost was not his own, but belonged to his wife, a nonsuit was asked for upon that ground but refused by Judge Ewing Newell then pleaded as a set-off to the debt the money he had lost in the game with Wilgus in the afternoon. Judge Ewing charged the jury to the effect that no set-off could be considered in an action of this kind, and instructed the jury to return a verdict for the full amount lost by Wilgus. The jury retired and in a few minutes returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $250. Judge Ewing refused to receive this verdict, stating to the jury that they had ignored his first instructions to exclude the afternoon game of poker from their consideration, and told them the lowest verdict they could return would be $630. The jury then returned a verdict in favor of Wilgus for $705.

William Reardon, Esq., in his argument before the Supreme Court on behalf of Mr. Newell, said: "It appears that two interesting games of poker occurred on the same day. Wilgus had luck by daylight but lost by gaslight. The learned judge who tried the case decided that what Wilges won from Newell by daylight could not be set off against the amount lost by gaslight. Whilst technical set-off might not be the proper term to apply to this sporting transaction, it is difficult to see why Newell should have recovery against him in an action for debt for all he won by gas light, when Wilgus had in his pocket several hundred dollars of Newell's money won by daylight.

FIGHT WITH THE CROW INDIANS.

The Indians Open Fire With Fatal Effect—All Have Surrendered Except Twenty.

CROW INDIAN AGENCY, Montana, Nov. 7.—Saturday morning Scout Campbell and Interpreter Tobacco Jake were sent to the Indian village, ordering the chiefs to come to Gen. Ruger at headquarters. Pretty Eagle harangued the camp, and Takes Wronkle, Crazy Head, Iron Fork, Dancing Woman, Kearney, Two Belly, and Spotted Horse rode to Gen. Rugers quarters. The following parley then took place:

Gen. Frank Armstrong—I have been sent by the Great Father to settle the trouble. You must give us everything and turn over the chief besides the men. Gen Ruger will settle it his way. That's all.

Pretty Eagle—We are willing to give up Sword Bearer, but can't give up the others.

Gen. Ruger—I want all the bad young men. (To Crazy Head) I want your boy, too.

Pretty Eagle—We will go back to our camp.

Gen. Ruger—The Great Father sent me to take the bad young men, and I must have them. They shan't be hurt, but must be punished.

Pretty Eagle—We will go back and talk to the medicine man.

Gen. Ruger—That is all I have to say.

Pretty Eagle and the other chiefs then returned to their camp. The cavalry were drawn up in full field order on the eminence fronting the Indian position. The Indians soon began riding about and singing war songs.

At the end of the time allowed the Indians to come in with the bad young men the calvary advanced, the infantry took position, and the Indians opened fire. At the first volley Corporal Charles Sampson of troop K, first cavalry, was shot dead. Private Eugene Molloy of troop K was wounded four times. The Indians took a position in the rifle pits and in the brush.

The Hotchkiss rifle planted its first shot beyond the Little Horn. The next fell in the Indian camp and one Indian and a horse were killed. The calvary now advanced upon the Indians, driving them into the brush. Sword Bearer was killed, being shot twice in the skirmish fire by G. Troop, first calvary, commanded by Capt. F. C. Upham and Lieut. J. B. Aleshire. The Crow scout Fire Bug also claims to have fired the fatal shot.

Nearly all of them came into the agency, only about twenty escaping to the hills. The latter are now being pursued by cavalry. The above names cover all the casualties except one man who was slightly disabled by a fall.

Five Indians are reported dead. There is no danger to the settlements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary Lamar late yesterday afternoon received this telegram from the Crow agency;

"Gen. Ruger and troops are all here. Indians encamped below agency. Demand made for surrender of Indians engaged in troubles of Sept. 29. If not given up immediately they will be taken by troops. If resistance is made Indians must take consequences. When arrested they should be sent away.

"ARMSTRONG."

The authorities at the interior department consider the situation decidedly grave, and are of the opinion that no delay should occur in the arrest of the malcontents. It is thought that the moral effect of a quick and firm movement is necessary at this time to prevent this rebellious spirit from spreading to the Sioux in Dakota and the Indians on the great northern reservation of Montana.

OPERATORS YIELDING.

The Striking Miners of Pennsylvania Have Been Offered an Advance.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 6.—The rumor that was circulated last evening to the effect that W. T. Carter & Co. were willing to operate their Beaver Meadow and Colerain mines at an advance has been substantiated.

The operators made a proposition to their men to have them go to work at an advance of four and one-half per cent., but no action has yet been taken by the workingmen, as they have no power to act. District Assembly 87 alone can decide whether a resumption of work shall take place at Carter & Co.'s terms.

Some of the men are willing to accept the company's terms, while others are willing to remain idle until a better advance is proffered. The feeling in the region is that the strike will soon end.

The Name of Gladstone Applauded.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The Rev. Joseph Parker, of London, in his lecture here Friday night incidentally mentioned the name of Gladstone, when he was interrupted by long continued applause. Thanking the audience for their interest in the man and his cause, he promised to say something more about Mr. Gladstone at the close of his lecture. He did say a few things about Mr. Gladstone, mentioning that his cause was receiving many new adherents in England and predicting that Mr. Gladstone would live to see his policy of home rule in Ireland adopted. At Mr. Parker's suggestion a message of congratulation was unanimously ordered to be cabled to Mr. Gladstone, and another round of applause was given for the Grand Old Man.

More Counterfeiters Arrested.

READING, Nov. 7.—Saturday night detectives lodged in jail here William Frit, Edward Youse, and Adam Miller, three well known police characters charged with passing counterfeit money—notes and coin. The detectives have obtained a full confession, giving a description of the place where the counterfeit money was made, and implicating a dozen persons. According to the confession eastern Pennsylvania has been flooded with surplus money. Further arrests are expected to follow.

Gift to Syracuse University.

ITHACA, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse university, who came here Saturday to be present at the reopening of the Methodist church yesterday, was agreeably surprised by a large gift to Syracuse university. The Rev. Hiram Gee, of Ithaca, placed in his hands securities to the value of over $30,000 for the establishment of a lectureship of social ethics, to be put in operation.

A Postmaster in Trouble.

CARLISLE, Nov. 4.—The postmaster at Carlisle Springs, who has had his office watched for some time, is charged by the department with having made false returns as to the cancellation of stamps, and has been summoned to Philadelphia to answer the charge. His bondsmen have taken his office out of his hands.

Died at Ninety-Five.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Betsy Marchant Whitney, mother of John J. Whitney, died yesterday at the age of 95 years. Until a few weeks ago she preserved her faculties to a wonderful degree

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of billiousness are too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but not for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hermorrhids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomache. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

TRIAL LIST.

Trial list for first week of November Term, commencing 4th Monday (28th day) of November, 1887:

Susan Gates vs S. Murphy.

O. C. Gates vs S. Murphy.

A. S. Tipton's administratrix vs Joseph DeHass.

J. Gardner vs Joseph Neff.

P. Gray Meek vs William V. Emery, et al.

Henry Heaton vs David Lucas.

C. B. Sandford vs S J. Hale's executors.

Wm. Allison, Sr, vs A. S Tipton's administratrix.

Wm Allison, Jr, vs Penn'a railroad co.

Lazarus Moyer vs Martin Haley.

Kate M. Flick vs John T. Fowler.

CHARGED WITH PENSION IRREGULARITIES.

Lewistown, November 6.—A. M. Shoop, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, was recently arrested for alleged irregularity in an application for a widow's pension. He had a hearing in Pittsburg and gave bail for his appearance at Scranton at the March term.

—Suits made to order, at the Philadelphia Branch, where one of the best tailors in the state is employed. Satisfaction guaranteed as to prices and fit.

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUN.

A double barrel muzzle loader shot gun, calibre 12. Has fine wire twist barrels, throws shot well and is in good condition. The gun can be seen at this office.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, Best Known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequalled facilities. Geneva Nursery, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, 10nov4t Geneva, N. Y.

EVERY FARMER CAN

improve his land and reap large crops by liming the soil. Having had many years experience in burning lime in the stack, I offer my services, and guarantee satisfaction or no pay. Burnt lime for the following parties whom I offer as reference: Mose Thompson, Lemont; Wm McFarlane, Boalsburg; Jacob and John Wagner, Tusseyville; D. C. Keller, Centre Hall; Felix Burkholder and many others. For further information address

JOSEPH BLANCHARD, Centre Hall, Pa.

CALVIN F. SOLT,

o——)Merchant Tailor(——o

Centre Hall, Pa.

I hereby announce to the public that I have opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment in

o——)SHIRK'S BUILDING(——o

at Centre Hall, and am prepared to attend to all work pertaining to my line of business. Having taken a complete course in cutting, I feel confident that my work will give satisfaction. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Give me a call and examine my work. tf.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,

opposite the Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

H. H. Schroyer,

—o—

ON 6 BISHOP ST., BELLEFONTE,

—o—

Has got in his fall stock of

—OIL CLOTHS,—

all widths, styles and prices.

—o—

—L—E—N—O—L—E—U—M—S—

for office, vestibules, halls, kitchens, &c

—o—

He would be glad to have all drop in to take a look at his goods, provided the weather is fair. If, however, it should happen to be raining he will leave on his front step one of the best DOOR MATS, to wipe the mud off your shoe, and his nice and novel umbrella stands in which to place that ever-losable umbrella.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

Another Reminder!

We have too many goods. $20,000 worth too many. To-day we begin our cut price Sale, and want them to go fast. We make the prices so low for the quality that you cannot fail to appreciate it.

We name a few of the Prices here:

One lot of Gray Blankets, were $1 25 a pair, now 90c.

One lot of Comfortables, were $1 00, now 75c.

One lot of Comfortables, were $1 25, now $1 00.

One lot of White Blankets, were $1 75, now $1 00.

White Blankets, $1 50, 2 00, 2 50, 3 00, 3 50 to $6 apiece.

One lot of Horse Blankets, were $1 00, now 80c.

5c Calico reduced to 3c per yard.

A lot of Best Calicoes, were 7c, now 5c per yard.

Best Unbleached Muslins, were 8c now 6c.

One lot Red Twilled Flannels, were 30, now 25c.

Red Twilled Flannel, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45.

Plain Red Flannel, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c per yard.

One lot of Gray Flannels, were 18c per yard, now 15c.

1000 yards Toweling 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12c per yard.

Check Linseys, were 12c,—now 8c.

Your choice of 100 pieces of Ladies' Double Width Cloths, all colors, 40 to 50c per yard.

Lot Ginghams, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8c per yard

Our $1.25 Cashmere, now 90c.

" 1.00 " " 75c.

" .75 " " 50c.

" .50 " " 38c.

We want to close a lot of the finest (Ladies') Jersey Jackets away under cost.

One lot of heavy Beaver Cloth, were $2.50, now $1 50 a yard.

Silk Velvets in all shades, .80, .90 and $2.50 a yard.

Velveteens 30, 40, 50 to 75c a yard. All colors.

Black Silks, .60, .75, 1.00 to $2.00 per yard.

A large assortment of Colored Silks.

A large assortment of Surah Silks and Dress Satines at greatly reduced prices.

Your choice of 100 Ten Dollar Suits of Clothes for $7.00.

Your choice of 150 Men's single Coats for 2.00 and $3.00. This is half price.

Boys, Youths and Children's Overcoats reduced from 1.00 to $2.00 a piece.

Boys' Long Pants at 60c a pair.

Men's Pants .75, 1.25, 1.50 to 6.00 a pair.

The nobbiest, handsomest line of Corkscrew, Cassimere and Cheviot Suits from $8.00 to $25.00 a Suit.

Men's Tap Sole Boots	2.00,	2.50,	3.00 to	5.00 a pair
" Calf Boots		2.25,	2.50 to	4.00 "
" Dress Shoes	1.25	1.50,	2.00 to	4.00 "
" Working Shoes				.90 "
Little Boy's Boots				.75 "
Big " "			1.00, 1.25 to	2.00 "

—CARPETS!—

One Lot of Ingrain Carpet	were 35c,	now 25c
" " "	" 65c,	" 50c
" of Hemp Carpet	" 20c,	" 15c

100 pieces to select from.

LADIES SHOES! —— LADIES SHOES!

Ladie's Dress Button Shoes, All Solid Leather	$1.25 a pair
" Fine Kid Solid	1.65 "
" Dongola and Daisy Kid Satin Lined	2.00 "
" High Top Dongola Satin Lined	2.50 "
" Fine Curacoa Kid, our own make	2.75 "
Slippers	35, .50, .75, 1.00 "

500 Doz. Corsets .25, .30, 35, to 2.00.

Call early and secure a bargain as we are overstocked with goods. We guarantee to sell every article at the price represented.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M. — EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. — COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

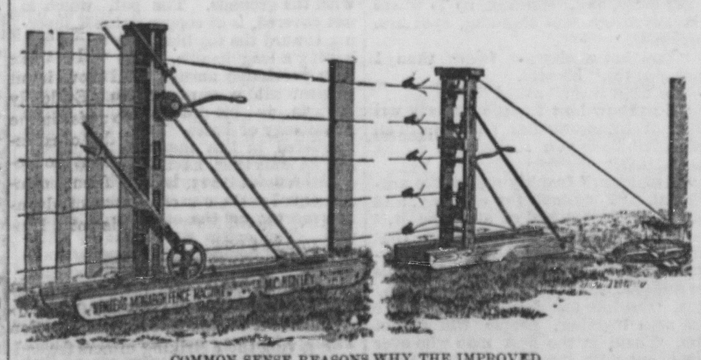
Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, —— Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

HK. HICKS & BRO. aprly HK. HICKS & BRO.



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

* * * IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL. * * *

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

un5m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, A.

PRESBYTERIANS

Who do not take the **Herald and Presbyter**, should

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Five One-Cent Stamps

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Sample copy of that paper and a beautiful steel-engraved

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Size 4¼x6½ inches.

Or send names and addresses of ten or more Presbyterians of different families who do not now take the paper, and receive the Calendar and sample copy free. **Send at once.** Mention name of church and pastor, and say where you saw this. Address

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172 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

Nc. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

The Cream of all Books of Adventure Condensed into One Volume.

PIONEER HEROES | AND | DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Huston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and others. Splendidly Illustrated with 220 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced, and beats anything to sell.

Time for payments allowed agents short of funds.

H. SCAMMELL & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 8sep6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER September 1st, 1887, coal will be sold only for cash or its equivalent. Positively no credit. a243m R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 56 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 50 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25a m
" "	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 50 p m
" "	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Kane	8 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.)

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Montandon	9 27 a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
" arrives	Renovo	12 50 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 25 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	6 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 [illegible]
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 [illegible]
" "	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
" "	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

*Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

=Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 48
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 39
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

—GUNS.—

Double B. L. Shot Guns	$ 9 00
" " " " Twist	11 00
" " " " " and Pistol Grip	13 00

Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Fore-end, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 gauge 20 50

Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.

I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price.

The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

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THE POST,
PITTSBURG, PA.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. The Following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed on record in this office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Cours of Centre county, on Wednesday the 30th day of November, A. D. 1887.

1. The final account of W. E. Irvin, Administrator of, etc., of Geo, H. Zeigler, late of the borough of Philipsburg deceased.
2. The first and final account of William R. Way Executor of, etc. of Isaac Way, late of Half Moon township deceased.
3. The first and final account of Reuben Eckley Administrator of, etc. of Samuel Homan, late of Benner township deceased.
4. The account of J. P. Taylor and S. McWilliams, Executors of, etc. of the estate of Rebecca M. brisbin deceased.
5. The first and final account of W. A. Sandoe, Executor of Elizabeth Durst, late of Harris township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Jennie C. Rhinefelt Edministratrix of Jacob Rhinefelt, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased
7. The first and final account of John Z. Loder, Administrator of, etc. of Mrs. Margaret Loder deceased.
8. The account of John B. Linn Administrator c t a of, etc of William Boal Sr. late of Potter township, Centre county, deceased.
9. The first and final account of Jno. C. Zimmerman Administrator c t a of William Pennington, late of Walker township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of Theophilus John Weaver and D. M.Weaver, Administrators of, etc. of Weaver, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
11. The final account of J. P. Gephart Executor of last will and testament of Sarah Shaffer late of Walker township deceased.
12. The first and final account of Chas. P. Hewes, Administrator d b n of John Shannon, late of Potter township, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of James Harris, and James L. Sommerville, Executors of, etc. of the last will and testament of Mrs. E. J. Livingston, deceased.
14. The account of Dayid Bartlett Jr. Guardian of Finney M. and Orissa S. Smith, minor children of Abigail Smith (formerly Abigail Hunt), de-

...st and final account of John Woods, ... r of, etc., of John Kelley, late of ...ring ...ownship, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash forsame, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall

COMMON SENSE

Tells anyone that it is an utter impossibility for a merchant to sell goods continually

——A-T C-O-S-T.——

A legitimate business can never be conducted on such a basis, as taxes, rent, insurance, etc., must be paid and a living earned. We do not conduct our business upon such a principle, and we only ask a reasonable advance on all our goods. We believe in

FAIR AND SQUARE

dealing and know that our goods and prices prove what we say. Give us a call and be convinced.

HARPER & KREAMER,
Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE.

From date of this notice chop grists will be ground only on Tuesday and Friday of each week. In order to make sure, please have grists in by Monday and Thursday evening or early morning of next days. KURTZ & SON.
Sept. 1, 1887.

EVICTED SETTLERS OF IOWA.

President Cleveland Writes Them a Letter of Sympathy.

DES MOINES, Nov. 5.—Gen. Weaver having addressed a letter to President Cleveland upon the matter of the evictions of settlers from their lands in O'Brien county, is in receipt of the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 31.

HON. J. B. WEAVER.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant, regarding the eviction by proceedings in the state courts of certain parties from lands in O'Brien county, has excited my interest and sympathy. Such results are sure to bring distress often times upon those entirely innocent who have settled on lands in entire good faith. I very much fear there will be much of this consequent upon the loose and wasteful manner in which our public domain has been heretofore managed.

I find upon consultation with the secretary of the interior and attorney general, that the cases to which you refer were some time since considered by them, and they conclude that the United States should not interfere in these controversies, because in any event, its title to the land was gone, and I am obliged to concur with them in the opinion that, under these circumstances, the United States would have no standing in the contest and could demand no redress for itself.

I think with reflection you will see the difficulty. I am afraid the claimants in these cases must fight out their respective rights in the state courts; but I suppose the determination then may be submitted to the supreme court of the United States upon appeal for final adjudication. If any legal way can be suggested by which the geheral government can aid in the settlement of the questions involving so much hardship and vexation, it will be considered. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

There is no doubt that the hardships resulting from these evictions have been considerably exaggerated. The processes were served by the sheriff of O'Brien county under order of the state courts. Considerably annoyance and some suffering has certainly resulted, but the alleged cruelty is not substantiated.

FIDELITY BANK TROUBLES.

The Receiver Sued for $400,000 for Not Allowing Certain Claims.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The American exchange national bank of Chicago Saturday afternoon sued Receiver Armstrong, of the Fidelity bank, in the United circuit court for $100,000, the face of a draft given June 14, 1887, by the Fidelity bank on the Chemical national bank of New York. Interest is demanded from June 17, 1887. A suit is also brought for $200,000, the face of e certificate of deposit or letter of advice sent from Cincinnati, June 14, as a deposit by Wilshire, Eckert & Co., to the credit of C. J. Kershaw & Co., of Chicago. A credit of $1,302.74 is allowed for balance of account. Interest is demanded from June 18, 1887. A third suit is for a draft or bill of exchange for $100,000 given by the Fidelity Bank on the Chemical Bank of New York to the credit of C. J. Kershaw & Co., of Chicago. Interest is demanded from June 17, 1887.

The several petitions say that the claims properly verified were presented to Receiver Armstrong, but that he refused to allow and rejected the same. The petitions state that leave of the comptroller of the currency has been obtained to bring these suits

Sullivan's Welcome.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Sullivan the American pugilist was met by friends in a special tug on his arrival at Liverpool. On landing an enthusiastic crowd tried to unharness the four horses of the carriage waiting for him.

A reception was given at the Grand hotel yesterday afternoon, which was attended by many fighters, among them being Greenfield and Bevan. The customs officers retain Sullivan's belt pending the payment of duty. Sullivan will start for London to-day.

Sporting News.

A. L. Walsh and Johnny Brennan, two promising light weights of Harlem, have been matched to fight with small gloves to a finish for a purse of $500. The fight will occur within two weeks and in private.

Gus Sundstrom, instructor of swimming at the New York Athletic Club, and John Robinson, the English master of swimming, propose to contest a six-day swimming race, twelve hours per day, either in New York or Boston.

The Spartan harriers will give the first open handicap 'cross-country race ever held in America, Nov. 19, from Roe's hotel, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Between fifty and seventy runners will compete, among them Champion E. C. Carter.

W. G. George, the champion runner of England, will return to America in the spring to settle permanently in New York. He was recently married to a sister of F. Grainger, a well-known oarsman of the Worcester, England, Rowing club.

The lacrosse match played at Montreal, Saturday, for the championship of the world between the Torontos champions of the western association, and the Cornwalls, champions of the eastern association, resulted in a draw, on account of darkness. Each club took two games.

Jake Gaudaur, the oarsman, has had his back examined by physicians, who said the muscles were very severely strained, and that it would require three or four weeks absolute rest to restore him to a fit condition to endure physical exertion of any kind. This, of course, necessitated the abandonment of his intended trip to England.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Money on Call 4 per cent.

BONDS.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s.	1891, reg	107¾	107¾
4½s.	1891, con	109¼	109¼
4s.	1907, reg	125¾	127¼
4s.	1907, con	126¾	127¼

STOCK MARKET.

Three o'clock.—There was a brisk and steady demand for stocks during the remainder of the afternoon, which grew at times into thoroughly excited bidding by the short operators.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	54½	54½
Chicago, Bur. & Q	129¾	130¾
Central Pacific	—	33
Del. & Hudson	102¾	103¾
Del., Lack. & W	127¾	128¾
Erie	27¾	28¾
Erie Pref	63½	65
Lake Shore	93½	94¾
Louis. and Nash.	58¾	59¾
Michigan Central	88¾	89¾
Missouri Pacific	86¾	88¾
N. Y. & New Eng.	40¾	40¾
N. J. Central	73¾	74¾
N. Y. Cent. & Hud	107	108
Northwestern	108	109¼
Oregon Navigation	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	35
Reading	83½	64¼
Rock Island	114	114
St. Paul	74¾	74¼
Union Pacific	48¾	50¾
West Union Tel.	77¾	73¼

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern, 25a27c. Western, 24c.a26c. imitation, 17c. a19c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs 22c. a24c. eastern firkins, 19c.a21c.; western, 15c.a17c. Factory Fresh, 14c.a16c.; June packed, 14c. a16c.

Cheese—Market firm. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11½c.a11¾c; western, flat, 10½c.a11. Creamery—New York part skims, 7c.a9c. Pennsylvania part skims, 1c.a1½c.state skims, 3c.a6c.

Eggs—Market dull. Fresh—Eastern, firsts, 24c.a25c; Canadian, firsts, 20c.a21c.; western firsts, 22c.a22½c.; limed—easter, firsts, 18c.; western, firsts, 17c. a17½.; Canadian, firsts, 17c.a17½c.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Humorist Has a Spasm of Sense and Discusses the Equality of Man—Why Some Are Poor and Others Rich—Some Experiments of Ancient Times.

[Special Correspondence.]

CARTERSVILLE, Ga.

WAS ruminating about the Chicago Anarchists. I am sorry for them, I am, but I reckon it is because I am so far off. It does look like the farther off trouble and misfortune is the more sympathy it gets. I've known people to give money liberally to convert the heathen or to help the needy in distant lands but never gave a dollar to relieve the poor who were all around them. Just so we sympathize with the poor fellow who is going to the chaingang for stealing or burglary and are almost willing for him to escape; but let a thief or burglar steal from us and then our sympathy dries up all of a sudden. Tom Moore, my tenant, is a kind-hearted man and used to say he never would help to catch an escaped convict. But one dark night a feller came along and stole the only mule Tom had. He tracked him and followed him for three days and nights and gave it up, and I never saw a man take on like Tom Moore, for he had nothing to make a crop with and was too poor to buy. About six months after that a feller who was in jail for horse-stealing got out and the sheriff was hard after him and run him through a field where Tom was at work. Tom saw the chase and never moved until the sheriff cried out: "Catch him, Tom! Catch him! He is the feller that stole Jenkins' mule." Tom dropped his hoe and made after him like he was running a foot-race and caught him. "Dog on him," said Tom, "I haint got no pity for a feller who will steal a poor man's mule."

We indulge in a vast amount of sympathy for prisoners and convicts, but it makes a big difference when a feller steals our goods or burns our house or injures a member of our family. So I reckon that if I lived in Chicago I would say, "hang those Anarchists. Our lives and our property must be protected."

Some men were born robbers and ruffians and raised up that way in dens of infamy, and get no sympathy from mankind—no more sympathy than they give a hyena or a tiger or a Comanche Indian, but these men deserve still less for they are intelligent and have had good opportunities, and therefor are all the more dangerous to society. They go about quoting Thomas Jefferson who said that "all men were born free and equal"—Well, I reckon they are, but they don't stay so long, and it never was intended they should. An infant is powerful free and can squeal and kick around and keep a whole household in confusion, but by the time the little chap begins to wear breeches he finds out he belongs to somebody, and his freedom is not worth a cent. His inequality begins sooner than his lack of freedom, for one child is not as smart as another, nor as pretty nor as healthy, and can't get as good food nor as pure air nor as fine clothes. As the children grow up to manhood the inequality increases, and so there are kings and subjects and princes and paupers, and the rich and great are mixed up with the hewers of wood and drawers of water. It has always been so and always will until somebody invents a way to have all the children born alike with the same amount of brains and the same will and disposition and the same kind of body to sustain them. But human nature is as far off from that now as it was six thousand years ago.

The children of one family are very unlike, much more the children of differen parents. In every litter of pigs there is always a runt, and so in every flock of children there is one or more that can't keep up or is affected or goes astray. The human family are not mates or bred for blood or for stock, and they have all sorts of ancestors from away back, and so there are all sorts of folks from the dirty scrub to the proud cavalier. We breed horses for speed or for strength or for beauty, but still we can find only one Maud S in a hundred thousand.

There is no equality in any thing, and the same law is true to-day that was declared 1800 years ago, that some vessels were born to honor and some to dishonor, and nobody need to make a fuss about it, for they can't help it. The inequalities of this life are very insignificant compared with those that await us in the life to come, and there is a power of Scripture that intimates that the less we have here the more we will have over yonder if we behave ourselves.

I was thinking about what a poor grumbling man said to me the other day about the rich men owning all the lands, and there was no chance for a poor man to get a start in this country. This is the same old story. Two thousand years ago the Romans grumbled and complained so much that Tiberius passed an agrarian law and took the lands away from the rich and divided them into small farms, and gave every citizen so many acres, according to quality, and in ten years time one tenth of the citizens owned all the lands and the others were their tenants.

If a young man will start out at eighteen and be industrious and prudent and spend only what is necessary to keep himself comfortable, he will be a rich man by the time he is forty. If he marries a prudent woman who will be a help-meet and not a mill-stone, it will be no drawback on his progress. There is no necessity for the masses of the people, especially the farmers, to suffer in this blessed land. The chronic grumblers and those who envy the rich are the meanest people we have got, and the laziest. I have ruminated over all traces and conditions and am satisfied that a farmer who is not rich enough to be proud and not poor enough to steal or to beg or suffer, has more reason to be happy than any other class. Old Agur's prayer is the best: "Lord give neither poverty nor riches."

We read every day about cholera or yellow fever or small pox or suicide or murder or fire or falling walls or shipwreck, but they are all foreign to me and my folks. They provoke no fear or apprehension—we live in the country on a hill that overlooks the farm, and drink water that has no pollywogs and is corrupted by no sewers or cesspools. We are not rich and not poor, and are always on a strain—a healthy strain that stimulates our industry and restrains our extravagance, and so we are content to jog along and toil along and be as happy every day as we can. "Carpe diem," said Horace. Enjoy this day—enjoy every day and get all the good out of it you can, that is good sense and good philosophy. I know a good old farmer who always looks on the bright side, and one day when I told him his oat crop was almost a failure, he smiled and said: "Yes, my oats are low, but *then* I read about a little boy whose poor mother covered him with straw one cold, freezing night and laid an old door upon the straw to keep the wind from blowing it away through the cracks of the cabin. The thankful fellow looked at her with a grateful smile and said: 'Mother, it aint every little boy that has a door to put over him, is it?' There is no anarchy in that. BILL ARP.

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JOHN THOMPSON JR., TRUSTEE,
Lemont Centre Co. Pa.
29sep2m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1887, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. being the 27th day of Nov 1887, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 27th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1887, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

TIMBERLAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS a tract of timberland, about five miles from Coburn station, on which are about 350 thousand feet of heavy Oak timber, which he offers at private sale. Other timberland near by. For further information, apply to

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1ymar9 State College, Centre Co., Pa.

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whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa. will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall ev ry two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July, 13 & 14, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday. Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials
22decly

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The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Forgiveness Before Sundown.

"Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."—Eph. 4 : 25.

WHAT a pillow, embroidered of all colors, hath the dying day! The cradle of clouds from which the sun rises is beautiful enough, but it is surpassed by the many-colored mausoleum in which, at evening, it is buried.

SUNSET AMONG THE MOUNTAINS!

It almost takes one's breath away to recall the scene. The long shadows stretching over the plain make the glory of the departing light, on the tiptop crags, and struck aslant though the foliage, the more transpicuous. Saffron and gold, purple and crimson commingled. All the castles of cloud in conflagration. Burning Moscows on the sky. Hanging gardens of roses at their deepest blush. Banners of vapor, red as if from carnage, in the battle of the elements. The hunter among the Adirondacks, and the Swiss villager among the Alps, know what is a sunset among the mountains. After a storm at sea the rolling grandeur into which the sun goes down to bathe at nightfall is something to make weird and splendid dreams out of for a lifetime. Alexander Smith, in his poem, compares the sunset to "the barren beach of hell," but this wonderful spectacle of nature makes me think of the burnished wall of heaven. Paul, in prison, writing my text, remembers some of the gorgeous sunsets among the mountains of Asia Minor, and how he had often seen the towers of Damascus blaze in the close of the Oriental days, and he flashes out that memory in the text when he says, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

SUBLIME AND ALL-SUGGESTIVE DUTY.

for people then and people now! Forgiveness before sundown! He who never feels the throb of indignation is imbecile. He who can walk among the injustices of the world inflicted upon himself and others, without flush of cheek, or flash of eye, or agitation of nature, is either in sympathy with wrong or semi-idiotic. When Ananias, the high priest, ordered the constables of the court room to smite Paul on the mouth, Paul fired up and said: "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall." In the sentence immediately before my text Paul commands the Ephesians: "Be ye angry and sin not." It all depends on what you are mad at and how long the feeling lasts, whether anger is right or wrong. Life is full of exasperations. Saul after David, Succoth after Gideon, Korah after Moses, the Pasquins after Augustus, the Pharisees after Christ, and every one has had his pursuers, and we are swindled, or belied, or misrepresented, or persecuted, or in some way wronged, and the danger is that healthful indignation shall become baleful spite, and that our feelings settle down into a prolonged outpouring of temper displeasing to God and ruinous to ourselves, and hence the important injunction of the text: "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

WHY THAT LIMITATION

to one's anger? Why that period of flaming vapor set to punctuate a flaming disposition? What has the sunset got to do with one's resentful emotions? Was it a haphazard sentiment written by Paul without special significance? No, no: I think of five reasons why I should not let the sun set before our temper sets. First: Because

TWELVE HOURS IS LONG ENOUGH

to be cross about any wrong inflicted upon us. Nothing is so exhausting to physical health or mental faculty as a protracted indulgence of ill-humor. It racks the nervous system. It hurts the digestion. It heats the blood in brain and heart until the whole body is first overheated and then depressed. Beside that, it sours the disposition, turns one aside from his legitimate work, expends energies that ought to be better employed, and does us more harm than it does our antagonist. Paul gives us a good, wide allowance of time for legitimate denunciation, from six o'clock, to six o'clock, but says: "Stop there!" Watch the ascending orb of day, and when it reaches the horizon, take a reef in your disposition. Unloose your collar and cool off. Change the subject to something delightfully pleasant. Unroll your tight fist and shake hands with some one. Bank up the fires at the cur-few bell. Drive the growling dog of enmity back to its kennel. The hours of this morning will pass by, and the afternoon will arrive, and the sun will begin to set, and, I beg you, on its blazing hearth throw all your feuds, invectives and satires.

A VINOUS DIGRESSION.

Other things being equal, the man who preserves good temper will come out ahead. An old essayist says that the celebrated John Henderson, of Bristol, England, was at a dining party where political excitement ran high and the debate got angry, and while Henderson was speaking, his opponent, unable to answer his argument, dashed a glass of wine in his face, when the speaker deliberately wiped the liquid from his face and said: "This, sir, is a digression; now, if you please, for the main argument." While worldly philosophy could help but very few to such equipoise of spirit, the grace of God could help any man to such a triumph. "Impossible," you say, "I would have either left the table in anger or have knocked the man down." But I have come to believe that nothing is impossible if God help, since

WHAT I SAW AT BETHSHAN

faith cure in London, England, two summers ago. While the religious service was going on, Rev. Dr. Boardman, glorious man! since gone to his heavenly rest, was telling the scores of sick people present that Christ was there as of old to heal all diseases, and that, if they would only believe, their sickness would depart. I saw a woman near me, with hand and arm twisted of rheumatism, and her wrist was fiery with inflammation, and it looked like those cases of *chronic rheumatism* which we have all seen and sympathized with, cases beyond all human healing. At the preacher's reiteration of the words: "Will you believe? Do you believe? Do you believe now?" I heard this poor sick woman say, with an emphasis which sounded through the building: "I do believe." And then she laid her twisted arm and hand out as straight as your arm and hand, or mine. If I had seen her rise from the dead, I would not have been much more thrilled. Since then I believe that God will do anything in answer to our prayer and in answer to our faith, and He can heal our bodies, and if our soul is all twisted and misshapen of revenge and hate and inflamed with sinful proclivity, He can straighten that also and make it well and clean.

Aye, you will not postpone till sundown forgiveness of enemies if you can realize that their behavior towards you may be

PUT INTO THE CATALOGUE

of the "all things" that "work together for good to those that love God." I have had multitudes of friends, but I have found in my own experience that God so arranged it that the greatest opportunities of usefulness that have been opened before me were opened by enemies. And when, years ago, they conspired against me, that opened all Christendom to me as a field in which to preach the Gospel. So you may harness your antagonists to your best interests and compel them to draw you on to better work and higher character. Suppose, instead of waiting until six minutes past five o'clock this evening, when the sun will set, you transact this glorious work of forgiveness before meridian.

Again: We ought not to let the sun go down on our wrath.

BECAUSE WE WILL SLEEP BETTER

if we are at peace with everybody. Insomnia is getting to be one of the most prevalent of disorders. How few people retire at ten o'clock at night and sleep clear through to six o'clock in the morning! To relieve this disorder all narcotics, and sedatives, and chloral, and bromide of potassium, and cocaine and intoxicants are used, but nothing is more important than a quiet spirit if we would win somnolence. How is a man going to sleep when he is in mind pursuing an enemy? with what nervous twitch he will start out of a dream! That new plan for cornering his foe will keep him wide awake while the clock strikes eleven, twelve, one, two. I give you

AN UNFAILING PRESCRIPTION

for wakefulness: spend the evening hours rehearsing your wrongs and the best way of avenging them. Hold a convention of friends on this subject in your parlor or office at eight and nine o'clock. Close the evening by writing a bitter letter expressing your sentiments. Take from the desk or pigeon hole the papers in the case to refresh your mind with your evening's meanness. Then lie down and wait for the coming of the day, and it will come before sleep comes, or your sleep will be a worried quiescence, and if you take the precautiou to lie flat on your back, a frightful nightmare.

Why not put a bound to your animosity? Why let your foes come into the sanctities of your dormitory? Why let those slanderers who have already torn your reputation to pieces or injured your business, bend over your midnight pillow and drive from you one of the greatest blessings that God can offer—sweet, refreshing, all invigorating sleep. Why not fence out your enemies by the golden bars of the sunset? Why not stand behind the barricade of evening c oud, and say to them: "Thus far and no farther." Many a man and many a woman is having the health of body as well as the health of soul eaten away by a malevolent spirit. I have in time of religious awakening had persons night after night, come into the inquiry room and get no peace of soul. After a while I have bluntly aked them: "Is there not some one against whom you have a hatred that you are not willing to give up?" After a little conversation they have slightly whispered, "Yes." Then I have said: "You will never find peace with God as long as you retain that virulence."

A boy in Sparta having stolen a fox, kept him under his coat and, though the fox was gnawing his vitals, he submitted to it rather than expose his misdeed. Many a man with a smiling face has under his jacket an animosity that is gnawing away the strength of his body and the integrity of his soul. Better get rid of

THAT HIDDEN FOX

as soon as possible. There are hundreds of domestic circles where that which is most needed is the spirit of forgiveness. Brothers apart, and sisters apart, and parents and children apart. Solomon says a brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city. Are there not enough sacred memories of your childhood to bring you together? The rabbins recount how that Nebuchadnezzar's son had such a spite against his father that after he was dead, he had his father burned to ashes and then put the ashes into four sacks and tied them to four eagles' necks which flew away in opposite directions. And there are now domestic antipathies that seem forever to have scattered all parental memories to the four winds of heaven. How far the eagles fly with that sacred ashes! The hour of sundown makes to that family no practical suggestion. Thomas Carlyle, in his biography of *Frederick the Great*, says the old King was told by the confessor he must be at peace with his enemies if he wanted to enter heaven. Then he said to his wife the Queen: "Write to your brother after I am dead that I forgive him." Roloff, the confessor, said: "Her Majesty had better write him immediately." "No," said the King, "after I am dead; that will be safer." So he let the sun of his earthly existence go down upon his wrath.

Again: We ought not to allow the sun to set before forgiveness takes place.

BECAUSE WE MIGHT NOT LIVE

to see another day. And what if we should be ushered into the presence of our Maker with a grudge upon our soul? The majority of people depart this life in the night. Between eleven o'clock P. M. and three o'clock A. M. there is something in the atmosphere which relaxes the grip which the body has on the soul, and most of people enter the next world through the shadows of this world. Perhaps God may have arranged it in that way so as to make the contrast the more glorious. I have seen sunshiny days in this world that must have been almost like the radiance of heaven. But as most people leave the earth between sundown and sunrise they quit this world at its darkest, and heaven always bright, will be the brighter for that contrast. Out of darkness into irradiation.

Shall we then leap over the roseate bank of sunset into the favorite hunting ground of disease and death, carrying our animosities with us? Who would want to confront his God, against whom we have all done meaner things than anybody has ever done against us, carrying old grudges? How can we expect His forgiveness for the greater when we are not willing to forgive others for less? Napoleon was encouraged to undertake the crossing of the Alps because Charlemagne had previously crossed them. And all this rugged path of forgiveness bears the bleeding footsteps of Him who conquered through suffering, and we ought to be willing to follow. On the night of our departure from this life into the next, our one plea will have to be for mercy, and it will have to be offered in the presence of Him who has said: "If you forgive not men their trespasses neither will your heavenly father forgive your trespasses." What a sorry plight if we stand there hating this one, and hating that one, and wishing that one a damage, and wishing someone else a calamity, and we ourselves needing forgiveness for ten thousand times ten thousand obliquities of heart and life. When our last hour comes, we want it to find us all right. Hardly anything effects me so much in

THE UNCOVERING OF POMPEII

as the account of the soldier who, after the city had for many centuries been covered with ashes, and scoriae of Vesuvius, was found standing in his place on guard hand on spear and helmet on head. Others fled at the awful submergement, but the explorer, seventeen hundred years after, found the body of that brave fellow in right position. And it will be a grand thing if, when our last moment comes, we are found in right position toward the world, as well as in right position toward God, on guard and unaffrighted by the ashes from the mountain of death. I do not suppose that I am any more of a coward than most people, but I declare to you that I would not dare to sleep to-night if there were any being in all the earth with whom I would not gladly shake hands, lest during the night hours my spirit dismissed to other realms, I should, because of my unforgiving spirit, be denied divine forgiveness.

"But," says some woman, "there is a horrid creature that has so injured me that rather than make up with her I would die first. Well, sister

YOU MAY TAKE YOUR CHOICE,

—for one or the other it will be—your complete pardon of her or God's eternal banishment of you. "But," says some man, "that fellow who cheated me out of those goods, or damaged my business credit, or started that lie about me in the newspapers, or by his perfidy broke up my domestic happiness, forgive him I cannot, forgive him I will not." Well, brother, take your choice. You will never be at peace with God till you are at peace with man. Feeling as you now do, you would not get so near the harbor of heaven as to see the lightship. Better leave that man with the God who said: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." You may say: "I will make him sweat for that yet; I will make him squirm; I mean to pursue him to the death," but you are damaging yourself more than you damage him, and you are making heaven for your own soul an impossibility. If he will not be reconciled to you, be reconciled to him. In five or six hours it will be sundown. The dahlias will bloom against the western sky. Somewhere between this and that take a shovel and bury the old quarrel at least six feet deep. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

"But," you say, "I have more than I can bear; too much is put upon me, and I am not to blame if I am somewhat revengeful and unrelenting." Then I think of the little child at the moving of some goods from a store. The father was putting some rolls of goods on the child's arm, package after package and some one said: "That child is being overloaded and so much ought not to be put upon her," when the child responded:

"FATHER KNOWS HOW MUCH

I can carry;" and God our Father, will not allow too much imposition on his children. In the day of eternity it will be found you had not one annoyance too many; not one exasperation too many; not one outrage too many. Your Heavenly Father knows how much you can carry.

Again: We ought not to allow the passage of the sunset hour before the dismissal of all our affronts, because we may associate

THE SUBLIMEST ACTION OF THE SOUL,

with the sublimest spectacle in nature. It is a most delightsome thing to have our personal experiences allied with certain subjects. There is a tree or river bank where God first answered your prayer. You will never pass that place or think of that place without thinking of the glorious communion. There was some gate or some room or some garden wall where you were affianced with the companion who has been your chief joy in life. You never speak of that place but with a smile. Some of you have pleasant memories connected with the evening star, or the moon in its first quarter, or with the sunrise. Because you saw it just as you were arriving at harbor after tempestuous voyage. Forever and forever, Oh hearer, associate the sunset with your magnanimous, out and out, unlimited renunciation of all hatreds and forgiveness of all foes.

I admit it is *the most difficult of all graces* to practice, and at the start you may make a complete failure, but keep on in the attempt to practice it. Shakespeare wrote ten plays before he reached "Hamlet," and seventeen plays before he reached "Merchant of Venice," and twenty-eight plays before he reached "Macbeth." And gradually you will come from the easier graces to the most difficult. Beside that, it is not a matter of personal determination so much as the laying hold of the almighty arm of God, who will help us to do anything we ought to do. Remember that in all personal controversies

THE ONE LEAST TO BLAME

will have to take the first step at pacification, if it is ever effective. The contest between Aeschines and Aristippus resounds through history, but Aristippus, who was least to blame, went to Aeschines and said: "Shall we not agree to be friends before we make ourselves the laughing stock of the whole country?" And Aeschines said: "Thou art a far better man than I, for I began the quarrel, but thou hast been the first in healing the breach," and they were always friends afterwards. So let the one of you that is least to blame take the first step toward conciliation. The one most in the wrong will never take it.

Oh, it makes one feel splendidly to be able by God's help to practice unlimited forgiveness. It improves one's body and soul. It will make you measure three or four more inches around the chest and improve your respiration, so that you can take a deeper and longer breath. It improves the countenance by scattering the gloom and makes you somewhat

LIKE GOD HIMSELF.

He is omnipotence, and we cannot copy that. He is independent of all the universe, and we cannot copy that. He is creative, and we cannot copy that. He is omnipresent, and we cannot copy that. But He forgives with a broad sweep all faults, and all neglects, and all insults, and all wrong-doings, and in that way we may copy Him with mighty success. Go harness that sublime action of your soul to an autumnal sunset—the hour when the gate of heaven opens to let the day pass into the eternities, and some of the glories escape this way through the brief opening. We talk about the Italian sunsets, and sunset amid the Appenines, and sunset amid the Corderillas, but I will tell you how you may see a grander sunset than any mere lover of Nature ever beheld; that is, by flinging into it all your hatreds and animosities, and let the horses of fire trample them, and the chariots of fire roll over them, and the spearmen of fire stab them, and the beach of fire consume them, and the billows of fire overwhelm them.

Again: We should not let the sun go down on our wrath, because it is of little importance what the world says of you or does to you when you have the affluent God of the sunset as

YOUR PROVIDER AND DEFENDER.

People talk as though it were a fixed spectacle of Nature and always the same. But no one ever saw two sunsets alike, and if the world has existed six thousand years, there have been about two million one hundred and ninety thousand sunsets, each of them them as distinct from all the other pictures in the gallery of the sky as Titian's "Last Supper," Ruben's "Descent from the Cross," Raphael's "Transfiguration," and Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" are distinct from each other. If that God of such infinite resources that can put on the wall of the sky each night more than the Louvre and the Luxembourg galleries all in one, is my God and your God, our Provider and Protector, what is the use of our worrying about any human antagonism? If we are misinterpreted, the God of the many-colored sunset can put the right color on our action. If all the garniture of the western heavens at eventide is but the upholstery of one of the windows of our future home, what small business for us to be chasing enemies? Let not this Sabbath sun go down upon your wrath.

Mahomet said: "The sword is the key of heaven and hell." But, my hearers, in the Last Day we will find just the opposite of that to be true, and that the sword never unlocks heaven, and that he who heals wounds is greater than he who makes them, and that on the same ring are two keys—God's forgiveness of us and our forgiveness of enemies—and these two keys unlock Paradise.

And now, I wish for all of you a beautiful

SUNSET IN YOUR EARTHLY EXISTENCE.

With some of you it has been a long day of trouble, and with others of you it will be far from calm. When the sun rose at six o'clock it was the morning of youth, and a fair day was prophecied, but by the time the noonday of middle life had come, and the clock of your earthly existence had struck twelve, cloud-racks gathered and tempest bellowed in the track of tempest. But as the evening of old age approaches, I pray God the skies may brighten and the clouds be piled up into pillars as of celestial temples to which you go, or move as with mounted cohorts come to take you home. And as you sink out of sight below the horizon, may there be a radiance of Christian example lingering long after you are gone, and on the heavens be written in letters of sapphire, and on the waters in letters of opal, and on the hills in letters of emerald. "Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself, for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light and the days of thy mourning shall be ended." So shall the sunset of earth become the sunrise of heaven.

North American Cannibals.

Dr. Frank Boas, in a report on the Indian tribes of British Columbia, says that the principal figure in the mythology of several of them is a raven, who created all things, not for the benefit of mankind, but to "revenge himself." Cannibalism is practised by some tribes in connection with the winter dances, and there is a Kwakiuti tradition that one of their ancestors descended from heaven, wearing a ring of red cedar bark, and taught the people the cannibal ceremonies. The ceremonies have been adopted only in part by the Qomaks, who content themselves with eating "artificial" bodies, which they prepare "by sewing dried halibut to a human skeleton."

Versatility can do little for a young man in the race for permanent prosperity. It is no advantage to him if he can turn his hand to anything. He should be able to do some one thing thoroughly and well.

The finer the nature, the more flaws will it show through the clearness of it. The best things are seldom seen in their best form. The wild grass grows well and strongly one year with another; but the wheat is, by reason of its greater nobleness, liable to a bitter blight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1887.

Christ's Witness to John.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 11 : 2-15. Memory verses, 2-6.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all.*—1 Chron. 29 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King and his Herald.*

Lesson Outline:
1. The King's Message to his Herald, vs. 2-6.
2. The King's Questions Concerning his Herald, vs. 7-10.
3. The King's Commendation of his Herald, vs. 11-15.

GOLDEN TEXT: *He was a burning and a shining light.*—John 5 : 35.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 11 : 2-15. The King and his herald.
T.—Luke 7 : 18-30. Luke's parallel narrative.
W.—Matt. 3 : 13-17. The King's baptism.
T.—John 1 : 19-36. The herald's testimony.
F.—Luke 3 : 1-22. The herald's proclamations.
S.—Matt. 14 : 1-12. The herald's death.
S.—Mark 6 : 14-29. The herald's death.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS HERALD.

I. The Suffering Herald:

John....in the prison (2).
Herod had laid hold on John....and put him in prison (Matt. 14 : 3).
When he had taken him, he put him in prison (Acts 12 : 4).
Who....cast them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast (Acts. 16 : 20).
I....shut up many of the saints in prisons (Acts. 26 : 10).

II. The Great Inquiry:

Art thou he that cometh, or look we for another? (3).
Until Shiloh come (Gen. 49 : 10).
There shall come forth a star out of Jacob (Num. 24 : 17).
The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet (Deut. 18 : 15).
Some....said, This is of a truth the prophet (John 7 : 40).

III. The Convincing Reply:

Tell John the things which ye do hear and see (4).
Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened (Isa. 35 : 5).
Many believed....beholding his signs which he did (2 : 23).
No man can do these signs,....except God be with him (John 3 : 2).
Believe me for the very works' sake (John 14 : 11).

1. "John heard in the prison the works of Christ." (1) Pining in the prison; (2) Toiling in the world; (3) Hearing of the work.
2. "Art thou he that cometh, or look we for another?" (1) Grounds of assurance; (2) Grounds of doubt; (3) Means of satisfaction.
3. "Tell John the things which ye do hear and see." Christ's authority demonstrated (1) By his words (2) By his works.

II. THE KING'S QUESTIONS CONCERNING HIS HERALD.

I. As to the Multitude's Motive:

What went ye out into the wilderness to behold? (7).
Then went out unto him Jerusalem, and all Judea (Matt. 3 : 5).
There went out unto him all the country of Judea (Mark 1 : 5).
He said....to the multitudes,....Who warned you (Luke 3 : 7).
All men reasoned in their hearts concerning John (Luke 3 : 15).

II. As to the Herald's Character:

A reed shaken?....A man clothed in soft raiment? (7, 8).
John was clothed with camel's hair (Mark 1 : 6).
Herod feared John, knowing that he was a righteous man (Mark 6 : 20).
He shall be filled with the Holy Ghost (Luke 1 : 15).
The child grew and waxed strong in spirit (Luke 1 : 80).

III. As to the Herald's Office:

Wherefore went ye out? to see a prophet (9).
All hold John as a prophet (Matt. 21 : 26).
All verily held John to be a prophet (Mark 11 : 32).
They be persuaded that John was a prophet (Luke 20 : 6).
A man, sent from God, whose name was John (John 1 : 6).

1. "What went ye out into the wilderness to behold?" (1) A great outgoing recalled; (2) The dominating motive sought.
2. "Yea, I say unto you, and much more than a prophet." (1) A prophet of God; (2) The herald of Messiah; (3) The awakener of Israel.
3. "My messenger." (1) Foretold by prophecy; (2) Accredited of God; (3) Honored by men; (4) Commended by Christ.

III. THE KING'S COMMENDATION OF HIS HERALD.

I. As Personally Great:

There hath not arisen a greater than John (11).
Whosoever would be first,....shall be servant of all (Mark 10 : 44).
He shall be great in the sight of the Lord (Luke 1 : 15).
There is none greater than John (Luke 7 : 28).
He that is least among you all, the same is great (Luke 9 : 48).

II. As Historically Pivotal:

From the days of John....until now ....Prophesied until John (12 : 13).
The kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 3 : 2).
From that time began Jesus to preach (Matt. 4 : 17).
The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand (Mark 1 : 15).
The law and the prophets were until John (Luke 16 : 16).

III. As Like Elijah:

This is Elijah, which is to come (14).
Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet (Mal. 4 : 5).
I say unto you, that Elijah is come already (Matt. 17 : 12).
Elijah indeed cometh first, and restoreth all things (Mark 9 : 12).
He shall go before his face in the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke 1 : 17).

1. "He that is but little in the kingdom of heaven is greater." (1) The great herald; (2) The greater believer; (3) The greatest Lord.—(1) Little in the kingdom; (2) Great with the King.
2. "Men of violence take it by force." (1) The captors of the kingdom; (2) The means of the capture.—(1) The kingdom; (2) The captors; (3) The force.
3. "This is Elijah, which is to come." (1) Elijah of Old Testament history; (2) The Elijah of Old Testament prophecy; (3) The Elijah of New Testament.—John like Elijah (1) In appearance; (2) In spirit; (3) In work; (4) In achievements.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE LORD'S HERALD.

Foretold (Isa. 40 : 3; Mal. 3 : 1; Matt. 11 : 10).
Likened to Elijah (Mal. 4 : 5, 6; Matt. 11 : 14; Luke 1 : 17).
Of priestly descent (Luke 1 : 5, 8, 9).
Of miraculous birth (Luke 1 : 7, 13, 21, 22).
Ordained to be a Nazarite (Luke 1 : 15; Num. 6 : 1-5).
Trained in the deserts (Luke 1 : 80).
Dressed as the old prophets (2 Kings 1 : 8; Zech. 13 : 4; Matt. 3 : 4).
Ate plain food (Matt. 3 : 4; Lev. 11 : 22; Psa. 81 : 16).
Did no miracles (John 10 : 41).
Preached pointedly (Matt. 3 : 2, 7-12; John 1 : 29-30).
Baptized penitents (Matt. 3 : 5, 6; Acts 19 : 4).
Taught clearly (Luke 3 : 10-14; 11 : 1).
Reproved sin (Luke 3 19).
Honored Christ (John 1 : 26, 27, 32-34; 3 : 27-30).
Died a martyr (Mark 6 : 16-29).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The present lesson and the one which follows it must be placed not very long after the Sermon on the Mount. Hence they stand, in Matthew's account, very much out of chronological position. Luke gives the marks of time in his narrative quite distinctly. The Sermon on the Mount was immediately followed by the healing of the centurion's servant (Luke 7 : 1-10; comp. Lesson 1, Matt. 8 : 5-13). The miracle at Nain occurred "soon afterwards." (Luke 7 : 11, Auth. Ver. text), and it seems to have been a report of this miracle which came to the ears of John (Luke 7 : 17, 18). Or this there is a hint in Matthew 11 : 5: "The dead are raised up."

According to the theory followed in these notes, the time of this lesson would therefore be in the summer of 781, A. D. 28. The place was in Galilee; possibly at or near Capernaum, probably not far from Nain, and, as the next lesson indicates, in the region where our Lord had done his mighty works (Matt. 11 : 20-24).

SUPERSTITIOUS TERROR.

The Power It May Exert Upon the Strength and Even Life of a Man.

One of the survivors of an early Polar expedition lately told an incident which illustrates the power which superstitious terrors may exert upon the strength and even life of a man. One of the strongest and most hopeful members of the expedition was a young Scotchman. The party was obliged to spend the second winter on the ice; the rations were low, and many of the men already had died of scurvy and cold.

C——, the Edinburgh man, though weak, was the life of the party. His joke and laugh never failed. One night, after they had shifted camp to a new place, he said: "I am sure to go back home. An old Gypsy read my fortune ten years ago. I am to die in Van Dieman's Land, and it's many a league from here to there."

"Not so far," said one of his companions. The captain named this place 'Demon's Land' this morning. That is near enough for your purpose."

The Scotchman laughed uneasily. But from that moment he gave up all energy and hope. In twenty-four hours he was dead. Cold and hunger did their part. But it was fear that killed him at last.

Among the records of Washington's campaign of 1777, a well accredited story is told of a young English officer, Lord Peroy, who served under Cornwallis. On riding to the crest of the hill which overlooked the Brandywine, he suddenly checked his horse and looked about him in silence for a few moments. He then said to a friend: "I dreamed of this place before I left England. I saw it all, in every detail. I shall die here." He called his servant, and gave him his money, watch and a message for his mother. He was one of the first men to fall in the engagement. The coincidence was singular. But when we consider that probably ninety men in every hundred go into a battle believing that they shall fall in it, the proof of the truth of presentiments is not established by one or two fulfilled premonitions.

No record is preserved of the cases in which a very strong presentiment is followed by events which bear no resemblance to those anticipated. These, nevertheless, constitute so large a proportion of the whole that when the matter is viewed merely as a problem of chances, it is extremely improbable that any particuler presentiment will be fulfilled.

Oatmeal porridge is one of the best things to begin the day with. Those who dislike it should take it as a medicine.

The good we have received from a man should make us bear with the ill he does us.

It is not enough to possess great qualities; we must also have the management of them.

FARM NOTES.

Hogs which have been wintered, will not only live, but thrive on grass or clover pasture. They can be kept along on such pasture without other food until spring grain is ripe. Peas are the best feed for hogs, and these will be ready in about 2½ months after sowing. Barley is next best of the spring grains, and will mature sooner than the peas. Early sweet corn can be utilized to good advantage, to be followed by later varieties, and fed stalks and all, and the hogs will eat it with great relish. There are more fattening properties in sweet corn-stalks than most people suppose. With the above auxiliaries hogs may be kept growing through the Summer, and be fattened without any corn. Young pigs, howsver, will require something more than pasture. Wheat middlings, or ground oats with the hulls sifted out, and slightly fermented, will make the best kind of food for pigs. The hulls of the oats are excellent for the calves or cows. If sows are suckling pigs, they will require additional food until the peas or barley are ready for them. The hogs may be turned into the peas, and thus harvesting and grinding will be unnecessary. The waste will be scarcely anything. Wheat might take the place of corn, and if ground entire in small quantities it will be excellent food for swine.

When we consider the cost of all the fences in the country, the time and labor it takes to make them and keep them in repair, the question of how the most substantial ones can be made at least cost is worth noting. We wish to describe one which we know to be "a good thing," though possible, others may claim to have better. Posts should be set at the usual distances, and light rails and some common bale wire made ready. Two persons can work to better advantage than one in putting up the fence; drive a staple, into which one end of the wire is fastened into posts just where the first rail is to be put; lay in the end of the rail and carry the wire over it and drive another staple over the wire just above this rail, first drawing the wire tight; proceed in the same manner with the next above, and so on, until as many are put up as required; the upper end of the wire may be fastened above the post or another staple driven into which the wire may be made fast. The advantages of this style of fence are, that it is not expensive; the ends of the rails cannot split out as when spikes are driven into them; it takes but little room, doing away with the hedge rows.

Transplanting Vegetables.—The common practice of transplanting early vegetables from hot-beds is usually performed without any previous preparation of the roots. But as they always meet with some check in the removal, various modes are adopted for preventing it in those plants most affected by it, such for instance as cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. One mode is the use of small pots, from which the plants are taken to set in open ground. Another is planting the seed on inverted sods, which are lifted out with the growing plants on them, and set into the ground. One of the best modes, however, is to employ flat turnips, scooping them out and filling the cavity with fine mould to receive the seed. When the plants are large enough, the whole is taken up and the turnips set two or three inches beneath the surface. There is no mutilation of the roots, no check in growth, and the turnip soon decays.

There is a limit to which the flow of milk may profitably be carried. If the secretion is crowded too hard the product becomes vitiated, more watery and decays sooner. Scattering globules of blood are of frequent occurrence in the large yields of milk, and the larger the yield the more numerous they are apt to be. Occasionally, at the last end of a milking, the blood will flow out nearly pure. When this extreme has been reached the secretion is too large, and it may be remedied by leaving back a part of the milk at each milking till the flow dries down to an amount the food and vigor of the cow can sustain.

The oat crop is too generally treated as of little consequence and often sown late on land not regarded as fit for anything else. So long as this practice prevails the average yield and profit is likely to be very small. The fact that in many places oats are mainly fed to stock leads to his neglect. They are not the crops on which the farmer relies to raise money to pay hired help or to clear off mortgages. But those who give oats a good treatment find that the crop is as responsive to good culture and manure as any other. One farmer who used large quantities of phosphates on all his crops says that they pay as well or better on oats as on any other.

That we overfeed in some cases, and underfeed in others, as a rule, when the reverse would answer the purpose better is clear. We underfeed when we grow our young stock, doubtless, in the majority of cases, take the country through and the exceptional cases which occur have often the wrong kind of food given them—an undue proportion of fat-forming elements, as when corn is made the principal feed. We thus get puny stock lacking the growth of which it is capable.

A most desirable little pig is the genuine "Small Yorkshire." It would seem impossible to breed any animal having more economical proportions for meat-making. Pigs of this breed are not so small as their name would imply, sometimes weighing from 160 to 170 pounds at six months old. They are broad on the back, which is very straight; deep in the body; with a very short snout, and fine legs, and altogether they are a superlative breed.

An Ontario, N. Y., farmer had twelve acres of land which was so wet that except upon knolls it would not produce wheat. He laid drains two and a half feet deep and thirty-six feet apart at a cost of $30 per acre, and ploughed deep. He could then raise forty bushels of wheat per acre.

HUMOROUS.

"How did you lose your arm, Mr. Centerfire?"

"It was shot away at Cold Harbor."

"Lose your leg at the same time?"

"About two hours later, while they were carrying me back."

"And you are totally blind, too?"

"Yes; shell came into the hospital and exploded right over my cot."

"You must draw a large pension?"

"Well, no; I don't get any pension at all. Papers are all right, so far as they go, but I haven't been able to prove yet that if I hadn't gone into the army I would not have died of the cholera, which was mighty bad in our town in 1863."

First Young Wife.—"What on earth are you doing at that mirror, Clara?"

Second young wife—"I'm practicing making wrinkles; I've almost forgotten how."

"Wrinkles! Of all things! Don't you know a man likes to have his wife look young?"

"Indeed I do, John is going with me to select a new bonnet this afternoon, and if he sets his mind on a cheap bonnet he will discover that it makes me look as old as his grandmother."

A New Gas.—"The car is full of alumni," whispered Miss Beckonstreet to her friend from the west, as they both journeyed Cambridgeward in the horse car.

"Yes," said the Chicago girl, "and how it chokes one up, don't it? I wonder they don't open the ventilators."

Why Tot was Very Proud.—"If you'll keep still I'll tell you something," she whispered as they were on their way to school. "I will." "Won't you tell a single soul?" "No." "Well, we've put a mortgage on our house and lot. Pa and ma don't want anything said, because they want to surprise some of our stuck up neighbors. We'll show 'em in a few days that we are just as stuck-up as they be, but don't you tell."

Over-Worked Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. *Price $1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.*

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Early plowing brings up the weeds, which after sprouting may be killed by the harrow.

* * * * A disease so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Give Cayenne pepper for roup in fowls, and wash the head with soapsuds.

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."

Orchard grass grows in bunches and never makes a sod. It gives good hay and a good pasture.

"I want to thank you," writes a young man to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., "for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many hundred similar letters received by the above firm. See the advertisement in another column.

Strong lye is sure death to apple borers. Apply with a sponge to the trunk and large branches.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealers for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

On pastures have a shed under which sheep may find protection. It should be boarded toward the north-east.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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A writer in the Prairie Farmer, after extended experiments, is convinced that wheat is generally sown too deep.

"I Cure Fits."

This heading is a familiar sight to most newspaper readers, as it has appeared regularly in the best publications for many years past.

Dr. H. G. Root, of 183 Pearl St., New York, has a world wide reputation as a successful specialist in this distressing disease, and has, no doubt, cured more cases than all other doctors combined. As an evidence of good faith the doctor sends a free sample bottle of his remedy to all sufferers who write for it if they give their Express and Postoffice address.

Many farmers feed roots without first freeing them from dirt. This is an injurious practice, and harmful to cattle.

In hundreds of cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, has proven a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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CURES ALL HUMORS,

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Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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Childish Logic.—Miss Birdie McGinnis complains of headache. Her little sister Molly has toothache. Miss Birdie says:

"Molly, you must have that tooth pulled if it aches. It is hollow inside."

"Sister Birdie, don't your head ache?"

"Yes."

"Then you must have your head pulled. It's holler inside."

Hamlet—A Little Ham.—"Let us go to the theatre to-night," suggested a citizen to a man in the pork business.

"O," was the reply, "I don't know I care to. What is the play?.

"Hamlet."

"Then of course I'll go. I'm interested in everything pertaining to hams, even to little ones."

What a Pity.—Miss Chillingly—So, Mr. Robinson, you kept a diary for four whole years and then gave it up?

Mr. Featherstone Robinson—Ya-as. And it's weally quite interesting to look it ovah and see what a fool I was then.

Miss Chillingly—It's a pity you gave it up. Only think! In ten years you might read it over and see what a fool you are now!

An Early Eviction.—A little Austin boy, whose impecunious parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday school teacher:

"Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?"

"Because they couldn't pay their rent, I reckon."

A Resemblance.—"Colonel Wilson is a fine looking man, isn't he?" said a friend of ours the other day.

"Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why, you're as ugly as sin?"

"I don't care for that; I was taken for him. I indorsed his note and was taken for him—by the sheriff."

She Had the Money.—Young Man—I love your daughter, sir, and would like to make her my wife.

Father—What are your prospects?

Young Man—I think they'll be pretty good if you'll say yes.

An Obliging Applicant.—House wife (to new domestic)—There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl had a habit of coming into the parlor and playing on the piano whenever she felt like it. You never play the piano, do you?

"No, mum. But O! think O! cud learn wid a little showin' from you."

Enjoying Himself.—Traveler (to gentleman watching them throw trunks at the Grand Central station)—"You evidently don't own any of those trunks sir, or you wouldn't look so happy and contented." Gentleman—"No, sir, I'm a trunk manufacturer."

The Only Thing to Do.—"My dear," he whispered, softly, as they seated themselves on the toboggan, "if, on the way down, I should ask you to be my wife what would you say?"

"What would you do if I should refuse? she whispered.

"I should have to to let you slide." he simply said.

A Bold Comparison.—Lady—"You don't get another bite to eat at this house. You are a lazy scamp."

Tramp—"But, my dear madame, you should remember that there is no rose without a thorn."

A fruit culturist gives the following calculation of the productiveness of certain fruits: Six gooseberry bushes will produce six gallons of fruit, six currant bushes twenty quarts, six blackberry bushes twenty-five quarts, six raspberry bushes ten quarts, and six grape vines 129 pounds. Much, however, depends upon the age of the plants, soil, season and cultivation.

The wool crop of California amount to 17,000,000 pounds; Ohio, 25,000,000 pounds; Indiana, 9,000,000 pounds; Kentucky, 5,000,000 pounds; Michigan, 12,000,000 pounds, and Texes, 7,000,000 pounds. The total wool product of the United States, in round numbers, is estimated at 175,000,000 pounds.

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Is one of the most distressing affections; and people who are its victims deserve sympathy. But the great success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing sick headache make it seem almost foolish to allow the trouble to continue. By its toning and invigorating effect upon the digestive organs, Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives relief when headache arises from indigestion; and in neuralgic conditions by building up the debilitated system, Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause and hence overcomes the difficulty.

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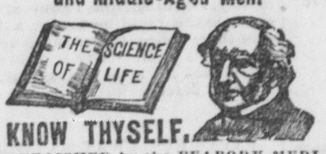

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

November 10. 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

GOOD ADVICE

KEEP COOL!

and buy at

Bartholomews' Store,

Cheapest Store in Centre County.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Millheim is sighing for water.

——D. R. Foreman, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday in this section.

——Mr. Dauberman has given his new brick house a coat of red paint.

——Ike Tressler entertained the band boys one evening last week, at his home. They report a big time.

——A party of Nittany valley hunters who had been in the seven mountains, passed through here on Saturday with a fine deer.

—Bilger Brothers are putting up a new saw mill along the pike above Pleasant Gap and will commence taking out timber on the mountains near by.

——The Rev. J. M. King will have no service at Centre Hall and Rock Hill churches Sabbath next, Nov. 13, owing to the fact of his quarterly meeting being held at Egg Hill.

——In this issue will be found an article on "Los Angelos," Cal., which will be of interest to our readers, as quite a number of Centre county people are located in that section.

——The brick work for the new Presbyterian church in this place is likely to go over to next spring on account of the brick not being ready for the edifice and the lateness of the season.

— Egghill, at Spring Mills, had a baptism of fire, last week, along with the other mountains. Parties had to be on the watch day and night to prevent fences and buildings from taking fire.

——Insane asylums are becoming crowded with chronic cigarette smokers. Very few will stop the practice, however, before getting there, or to the cemetery. Centre Hall youngsters take warning—parents ponder over this item.

——Thursday, Nov. 24 has been appointed as Thanksgiving by President Cleveland and Gov. Beaver has fixed upon same day. It may not be as much a thanksgiving day as a time for war upon Turkeys.

——Duprynne, the freight conductor who died from the effect of injuries received while shifting cars, at Swengel, on Saturday, had four to five thousand dollars life insurance. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death, at Lewisburg.

——The Linden Hall band which had disbanded for a few months on account of a number of the old players moving away, is being reorganized. Philip Meyer has the boys in charge and expects in a few weeks to have them in good trim and even surpass their former standard of excellency.

——The mountains in Brush and Penns vallies are on fire and the sky is dimmed by clouds of smoke. Much destruction of timber is the result. These fires are started wantonly, and are a common thing every spring and fall. The fine for doing such mischief is one thousand dollars and a term of imprisonment.

——The mountains in the vicinity of Tusseyville are on fire, and the people living along there have been fighting the flames to keep them from burning fences and communicating to buildings. The dryness of leaves and other waste and the high winds which have prevailed all week, have caused the mountain fires to spread very rapidly.

——Jenny Lind died one day last week. The Penna railroad declared a semi-annual three per cent dividend. Danville has a boom, and over 200 houses are being erected. Irvona and Blaine City, in Clearfield county, close to Coalport are new towns with dozens of houses going up in each. Yellow fever has broken out in parts of Florida.

——Wm. H. Lee, a blacksmith, of Shade Gap, went to bed at the Leister house, Huntingdon, Tuesday night a week about ten o'clock. He was found dead by the porter at half-past 5 o'clock next morning. It was discovered that on retiring he had blown out the gas light instead of turning it off, and was suffocated by the fumes. Lee was a married man, aged about 40 years, and had a wife and four children.

——Next year (1888) will be a peculiar one in this respect, that the last three numerals which compose it will be the same figures, a circumstance which can occur only once in a century, or more strictly speaking, once in a 111 years it will be a 111 years before another "three of kind" (1999) will be reached.—*Ex.*

Here is one that had four numerals, the year 1111. This can occur only once in every 1000 years.

——The Caledonia coal company has struck gas near Pennfield, Clearfield county, which is now flowing above the well. This is the first natural gas well tapped east of the Allegheny mountains.

That's bringing the thing alarmingly close to old Centre, and next we will have drilling for coal on Kerlin's tract again possibly for gas in Greens valley. At all events, there's plenty of room for drilling in this section, gas or no gas.

DESTRUCTIVE MOUNTAIN FIRES

CLOUDS OF SMOKE OVER HANG THE VALLEY, TIMBERLAND BEING DESTROYED.

Rain has not fallen in this sectian of the state for many days and the result is, old mother earth on the surface is as dry as punk. From all sections come the report of fires raging in the mountains and destroying large tracts of fine timber. For over a week our valley has been overhung with clouds of smoke which appear to be growing darker and heavier, and at this writing almost obscure the sun.

Egg Hill, south of this place, has been burning for several days, the fire having started near Spring Mills and is traveling westward, clearing up both sides as it goes and will stop only after reaching the end of the mountain, about a mile above. At night it is a grand sight to behold. The fire moves forward in battle line, as the combustible material is consumed and lights up the skies with splendor. A more destructive fire has been raging in the Seven mountains, the last few days. This fire we are told started near Boalsburg the early part of this week and in some places the greedy flames traveled over four miles in a day. On Tuesday morning it was near Tusseyville, and nearly every one turned out to sheck its progress and save the timberland. By this time it was advancing rapidly, reaching from Tussey mountain across to the Sand mountain, a front of over three miles and cleaning up every thing in its path. They succeeded turning it back in some places, but is still burning fiercely further in the mountains.

FATAL RUNAWAY AT COBURN.

CYRUS BRUMGARD RUNOVER BY A FRIGHTENED TEAM.

On last Thursday afternoon Mr. Cyrus Brumgard, of Miles township, went to Coburn with a two horse wagon for coal, and had his team standing on Campbell's scales weighing the load, when the passenger train passed. The animals became frightened and made a plunge to get away. Mr. Brumgard made an effort to catch one of the horses by the bridle but was thrown forward on his back and was tramped and both wheels of the wagon, which held twenty eight hundred pounds of coal, passed over his breast. The horses started off at a break-neck speed for several rods when the wagon wheel struck a post, turned over and was badly wrecked. Mr. Brumgard was unconscious when picked up and was taken to the hotel near by. Medical aid was summoned immediately. The injuries consisted of a deep gash in his right leg, above the knee, which was open to the bone, and internal injuries from the wheels passing over his breast. Although in a precarious condition, he was taken to his home where he is improving as well as could be expected.

We were sorry to hear that our good friend Cyrus should have such a misfortune befall him, and especially after having passed through a long siege of sickness, this spring.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Freight conductor Duprynne was killed at Swengel, on Saturday, 5, while shifting cars. The engine was on the main track, and a car to be shifted stood on the switch; he grabbed a plank and held it against this car so the engine could approach and move against the other end and thus start the car to where it was wanted. Unfortunately the strain upon the plank was so great as to cause it to bend and fasten Duprynne against the freight car, crushing his ribs and causing such other internal injuries that he expired next morning.

Duprynne was an Italian, and had been on our road a long time. He was an obliging and well mannered gentleman, liked by all. He was brought to this country when a small boy, under the *padrone* system, stolen from his native land and put out here to travel with an organ grinder. Some years ago he and two other Italian boys got into a freight wreck at Renovo, in which his two companions were killed and himself severely injured. He was placed in the railroad company's hospital at the above place for treatment, and subsequently became an employe of the road, and by his good behaviour was promoted, about a year ago, as freight conductor on the road between Montandon and Bellefonte. He was buried at Lewisburg, and was aged about 35 years.

SERIOUS LOSS BY FIRE.

The large bank barn owned by Michael Confer, on the farm adjoining the property of Jno. A. Woodward, near Howard, was burned on Friday night at 11 o'clock. It was the work of an incendiary, a tramp who was hanging about during the day probably applying the match.

All of the contents of the barn were destroyed. Part of the contents were 1400 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of buckwheat, 40 bushels of rye, 40 tons of hay, 16 fattening hogs, 4 cattle and a team of mules. He had been offered $400 for the mules.

The building was worth at least $1500. The contents were very valuable. The property destroyed was insured.—*News.*

SNOW FLAKES.

Jack Frost is making himself numerous.

Fierce storm on Friday which raised clouds of dust.

Roads are fearfully dusty everywhere.

The mountains all through Clearfield county are on fire, which, no doubt, causes the smoke we noticed here for the last two weeks.

Communion in the Centre Hall Luth. church, next Sabbath morning.

Supt. Wolf is visiting schools, and thus far finds them in satisfactory condition.

——The dwelling house of Lot Kimport took fire, one day last week, from the kitchen chimney. A hole about a yard square had been burnt in the roof when the fire was first seen. A timely application of water saved a destructive conflagration that would have followed if a few moments more had been given the flames. Mr. Mariz, the hired man, was prompt in pouring water on the burning roof, which checked further progress of the fire.

——Will Swab informs us that he has completed his improved corn planter and shipped the model to the patent office for approval. Hope it will be a success and that shops for their manufacture on a large scale will go up right in our midst.

TRIAL LIST FOR SECOND WEEK.

The trial list for the first week of court has been published. The second week begins on Monday, December 5, the following causes having been assigned for trial:

Alpheus A Hall and S Miller McCormick, executors of Samuel Hall, dec'd, vs John W. Cooke, ejectment. Also one for trespass.

Charles Witmer vs The Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad Company.

Philips Keller vs Mary, P Over, David A Over, Jane E Ingham, and others.

Matthew R Adams vs Robert Valentine and others trading as Valentine & Co.

John McCloskey and Mathias W McCloskey, vs D B Kunes and Joseph B Poorman, ejectment.

The Geiser Manufacturing Company vs Thomas J Dunkle, trespass.

S Morris Waln and Howard Conrow, administrators of T Conrow, dec'd, vs Benjamin Rich, debt.

E H Long and D S Kauffman, trading as D S Kauffman & Co vs The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre county.

Samuel F Foster, use of Rhoda G Taylor vs John F Potter.

Samuel F Foster use of Mary Eby, administratrix vs John F Potter.

James Pierpoint vs James S Cross et al.

George W Kelley vs Abraham Hicks, William H Jones vs Wm McClure Hammond, executor of John Brett.

The Borough of Milesburg vs J. Miles Green.

H M Confer vs Conrad Long.

Michael Grove vs The Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont Railroad Company.

Brockerhoffs, as trustees, vs Jacob Reasner.

James C. Waddle vs John W McGarvey.

John Mills Hale, trustee, vs W W Hale.

The Singer Manufacturing Company vs Wm H Every.

Jacob Leathers vs Mary Stine and C B Horning, adm's.

Daniel P Rishel vs John S Fisher.

O H Braisington use of Young Brothers vs E J Pruner and D S Keller, administrators.

Daniel Garman vs W H Williams.

Bunnel & Aikens vs Ellis L Orvis.

The Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburg vs Ephraim Lewis and others.

George R Boak vs William Watson.

Rudolph Mulholland use of George R Boak vs William Watson.

William Grauer vs George Davis.

W E Zierden vs J A McOmber.

C B Hess vs The Union County Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company.

Susan Emerick vs Mary C Emerick.

——Mr. Dale, of Pleasant Gap, was through here a few days ago, to sound the feeling of the people relative to a vacation of the pike, and making it a township road, to be kept up as other public roads are kept up. The part of the pike from the Seven mountains to Milroy was vacated three or four years ago, and no more gates are on that portion. In case the piece between Potters bank and Bellefonte is vacated, the toll gates would be abolished. The Daily *News* says:

The people of Pleasant Gap and vicinity are holding meetings and circulating petitions with the object of asking the court to appoint receivers to condemn the Lewistown and Bellefonte turnpike and convert it into a public road. The petition must be signed by twenty-five or more resident tax-payers. The receivers must assess the damages caused to the owners of the turnpike which are to be paid by the county. If the damages shall be thought excessive the citizens may appeal; if the ownersdo not consider them sufficient they may appeal. If it becomes a public road without toll gates the respective boroughs and townships through which it passes will be required to repair and maintain it.

——More Styles in Ladies and Misses Coats.—Garmans.

——Pantaloons made to order as low as $4, at the Philad. Branch.

——The celebrated Calla Lilla flour sold at Spangler's grocery, this place.

——Will Lee's new house, at the station is up and makes a good show.

——New made Braids, Brown and Brown mdixe Blue, etc.—Garmans.

——Will Kurtz has moved into his new house, near the railroad station.

——A fine magnetic pad, for rheumatism, etc., for sale at Murray's drug store. tf.

——John Miller has sold his farm in Miles township, to Benj. Roush, for $10,000.

——Calvin Waltz, of Pleasant Gap, was granted a pension this week by Uncle Sam.

——Columbia yarns. We sell nothing but full weight 16 oz. Zephyrs by the lap.—Garmans.

——In the Philadelphia market chestnuts sell at $3.00, hickorynuts $1.50, and walnuts at 75 cents per bushel.

——G. I. Post, of Williamsport, will succeed McMillen as proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte.

——Cool weather is setting in and you want a fall overcoat. To get one cheap go to Lewins, at the Philad. Branch.

——Rev. Fischer will administer the Lord's supper in the Centre Hall Luth. church, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 13.

——The sale of the farm of Wm. Emerick, dec'd adjoining Centre Hall, has been adjourned to Saturday, Nov. 12.

——Square parlor heaters at Reesman's stove emporium. Keeps the Princess, Beaver, Rosemont, and others.

——The meanest of human kind is always the sneak, and the double faced breeder of mischief.

——Fauble's clothing house, Bellefonte has been doing a rushing business this season—the reason is they keep a fine assortment and sell at close figures.

——That aged Democratic patriarch, Samuel Hess, of Pinegrove, has become well enough again to go to the polls and vote, a distance of two miles.

——The cold weather is coming on us rapidly and there is nothing more cheering than to have one of Reesman's beautiful square parlor heaters in your house to keep everything comfortable.

——Daniel Hess feels as good over the sop his party got from the liberal Democracy as he did over *our* success in getting the railroad.

——Chas. Arney seems to be the champion nimrod in this section. Thus far he has bagged twelve pheasants and a nice lot of other game. From two to three pheasants drop every day he goes out.

LOS ANGELES.

During September and October the grape is in its glory in Southern California. Every day you may see on the streets of Los Angeles great wagon loads of the purple fruit of the vine drawn by six or eight mules or horses. The poorest families can revel in grapes now. In the vineyards the fruit can be bought for next to nothing, and a "bit," that familiar California coin, will furnish a supply for a long time. Everybody eats grapes, and there are many firm believers here in their curative qualities. Those who try the "grape cure" live exclusively upon the fruit and seem well satisfied with their fare, even getting fat. Besides the grape all the temperate fruits are now plentiful, and will continue so until the green oranges, which now bend down the trees, assume their golden hue in January.

The streets of Los Angeles are thronged with people from every nation in the world, but the Yankee predominates. The old Spanish or Mexican element is gradually disappearing. They are a generous, cheerful people, but are fond of gambling, and gradually their property has passed into American hands. A little over a century ago the Indian tribes held almost undisputed possession here. The Missions introduced Spanish rule, the temporal power of the Missions disappeared when Mexico became independent, and finally, thirty nine years ago, California became a portion of the great Republic.

The greatest activity in business still continues to prevail here. Several immense hotels are to be built immediately to accommodate the travel. The past season has shown that Southern California is appreciated as a summer as well as a winter resort. The people have subscribed liberally towards the construction of two half million dollar hotels, and work on them has already commenced. Several million dollars of other improvements have also been contracted for. The most serious trouble here at present is the scarcity of labor. Carpenters are getting from $4 to $7 per day, and all the other building trades demand proportionately high wages. Even the hod carriers get $4 per day. There is no branch of Henry George's Anti Poverty Society here. Every man able to work can organize an Anti Poverty Society on his own account, and if he remains poor it is his own fault. Referring to work and the opportunities for it here, a noted physician has lately brought what seems to be a curious argument against California as a health resort. He asserts that there are so many pleasant days in the year that a man is tempted to overwork himself. Not being obliged to take a rest by occasional stormy weather he goes on without thinking until he breaks down. Perhaps there is some truth in this. People advanced in years find great comfort and benefit by a residence in Southern California. The freedom from sudden climatic changes and the ability to live most of the time out doors has doubtless prolonged many valuable lives.

——Ribbons and Laces.—Garmans.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, Pa.

——Mr. Wm. Grossman, while in town on Tuesday paid us a visit.

——Fighting mountain fires kept many voters from the polls, on Tuesday.

——Mr. John Foreman brought a rare curiosity to town, it being a double pumpkin, joined like the Siamese twins.

——Did you see the fine assortment of square parlor heaters at Reesman's stove emporium? Everybody is bound to have one.

——The second grade school, of the boro, was closed for this week on account of sickness in the family of Mr. Jas. Lohr, teacher.

——For good bargains read the announcement of Lyon & Co., in this issue. They want to reduce their immense stock and are selling goods at cost prices.

——The mountains along Nittany valley are also on fire. On the Zion side the fires have endangered fences and buildings along the foot of the mountain.

——Graham & Son, of Bellefonte, have a splendid line of ladies' fine kid shoes, ladies' and children's calf shoes all sizes, with and without heels, driving boots, gum boots, rubbers of all kinds at the lowest prices.

——Landlord Musser, of Millheim, was thrown from his buggy on Tuesday and landed on the shoulder from which he has been suffering from an accidental rifle shot many years ago, causing a painful irritation of the old sore.

——The 3rd quarterly meeting of the Evangelical church, will be held at Egg Hill church, on Sabbath Nov. 13. Quarterly Conference 2.30 p. m., Saturday afternoon. Communion service 10 a. m.; Rev. R. W. Runyan, of Lewistown, will officiate.

——Lamade, of the *Grit*, paid his fine of $500 to the commissioners and now he and Centre county are square, financially, nevertheless he helped malign a respectable man's character and degraded his profession.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor of Bellefonte, is busy day and night putting out work. He is located in Crider's new building in the diamond where everybody can find his room. A good fit and in the latest style is what you get when you leave your order for a suit. Go to Flemings for fine clothing.

——The mountain firs kept many voters at home on Tuesday, to guard their premises—it wasn't the fire so much as the want of water to put it out that defeated the Democracy of the county. Next year we'll have a fire in another direction.

——Stover & Mott's Bellefonte marble works challenge the State for elegance of work, and have no fears to meet any put out by any marble works, not even in Philadelphia. This is no idle boast, but the plain truth and their work everywhere shows it, whether it be a monument, headstone, or anything else in their line.

——The Lock Haven markets, the other day, ran as follows: Potatoes sold for 60c a bushel; apples 40 to 50c a bushel; Butter 25c per pound; eggs 25c a dozen; chickens 50 to 75c per pair, and ducks 50c per pair; cabbage 6 to 8c per head; turnips 40c a bushel; chestnuts 10c per quart.

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in Men's wear—a full assortment of Overcoats "READY MADE" The largest line of Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

A CRY FOR MERCY.

The Chicago bomb throwers who knew no mercy are now crying for mercy.

August Spies, Samuel Fielden and Nicholas Schwab signed a petition humbly begging the governor to commute their sentences. These three of the seven condemned men are the only ones who have not written letters to the governor that they would not accept commutation of their sentences, and that all efforts in that direction were without their sanction. The signatures of Fielden and Schwab were secured by Captain Black and L. D. Oliver, who visited the prisioners at the jail and had private conferences with them.

All sorts of entreaties were adopted to get Spies to sign the petition but he resolutely refused to do so, as did also Lingg Engel, Fischer and Parsons. Same petitions were brought to the jail by Dr. Schmidt, Alderman Frank Stauber and H. Linnemeyer, with permission from the sheriff to confer with the condemned men. George Schilling arrived later and joined the party. It was plain that Spies had weakened since the morning conference. He read the petition over several times. After an hour's pleading Spies said, "Well, give me a pen," and with a flourish his name was appended below.

About a year ago Justice of the Peace Cornelius, of Warren, Pa., decided that Geer, a book agent, must pay a borough license. The Warren county Court reversed the decision of Squire Cornelius. And now comes the Supreme Court with a decision reversing the lower Court and affirming the judgement of the Justice of the Peace. This means that book agents must pay municipal licenses the same as other peddlers. After this it will be observed that there are some Squires who knew more than the Court.

This reminds us of a recent case in Huntingdon county where the associates overruled Judge Furst on the license question, and the supreme court sustained the associates against the opinions of the president judge on the same bench.

COBURN.

The election passed off very quietly. The full vote wasn't near polled, and there was a good deal scratching and kicking going on. There were a few men that you would be surprised if you knew who they were that electioneered against the ticket and did all they could against Fiedler and Morrison. They let on to be Democrats, but there is no Democracy about them, and the sooner the party gets clear of them the better. Their only reason was, that their friends didn't make the nomination, and you bet here after they needn't come out for office, for they will be remembered. What few Republicans there are in our township worked hard and had every man out. They tried to do some trading but that didn't amount to anything, will tell you more about it next week. The Menagerie at the Still house has closed.

Wal Searl's Catamount committed suicide the other morning; at present he has only his coon and cats.

Our citizens were shocked on Sunday evening to hear of Mike Duprynne's death. Mike had many friends here. H. H. Kreamer, John Wably, A. J. Campbell and others went to Lewisburg, today, to attend his funeral. O. K.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Grand Sir Herald A. C. Lyttle, District Grand Chiefs T. B. Jamison, William Cowan, W. F. Taylor and C. Benton Roper will institute Port Matilda Castle, No. 218, of Port Matilda, on November 9th. They will be assisted by the Castles in Centre, Blair, Clearfield and Huntingdon counties.

The application for charter contains the names of the most prominent citizens of the borough and vicinity.

——Fleming the tailor, Bellefonte, Pa

——New Dress Goods.—Garmans.

——Bead Trimming and Fancy Velvets.—Garmans.

——Michael Derstine had 19 votes in the boro' for associate judge.

——Suits made to order as low as $14 at the Philad. Branch.

——The Wm. Emerick farm will be offered at public sale, Nov. 12. See ad. in REPORTER.

——The best line of general merchandise and at honorable prices you will always find at Wolf & Son's old stand. They make a specialty of Ladies dress goods and trimings of all kind, and their stock of boots and shoes is always the best.

——The tailoring establishment connected with the Philad. Branch is overrun with orders for suits, and it now employs more hands than any other establishment in the county. The suits made by them under the best satisfaction, and the prices are found lower than elsewhere. This accounts for the rush they have there.

——From all sections of the county, last week, a wail went up for more water—the dry spell having reduced cisterns and wells. Amid all, however, Centre Hall never suffers and has an abundant supply, owing to its admirable water works.

——The J. F. Hill & Co. $3 shoes for gentleman are the best shoes for the money in the country. Every pair warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 50 to 75 pair are worn in Bellefonte alone. Made in lace, congress and waukenphasts. For sale by

F. GRAHAM & SON,
Bellefonte.

——On Tuesday Mr. Daniel Benshoff was engaged in loading prop timber at Paddy Mountain Station and losing his balance fell from the top of a loaded car, striking his head on a rock and fracturing his skull and sustaining other severe injuries. He was unconscious when picked up and Dr. Brubaker, of Mifflinburg, was telegraphed for and arrived a few hours after the accident. Mr. Benshoff lives at Mifflinburg. His greatest injury is in his back and he is entirely powerless in his limbs.

A workman in one of the large saw mills, at the same place, had his fingers taken off by a circular saw, this week.

STATE COLLEGE LADS BLOW HORNS BY MEANS OF STEAM RADIATORS.

State College, Nov. 4.—The students of the college celebrated Hallow E'en in a novel manner. The majority of the students have rooms in the main college building and each room is heated with steam. The cadets all secured tin horns and connected them with the steam radiators by means of rubber tubes.

The horns were then fastened in the windows of the different rooms and at a given signal near midnight steam was turned on. The horrible noise that ensued beggars description. People for miles around were aroused and alarmed. The racket was finally stopped by the janitor turning off steam from the building.

THE THIEVES GOT $600 IN GOODS.

Selinsgrove, November 3.—Last night thieves broke into the residence of Ed. M. Hummel, lumber merchant, on Market street, and stole goods to the value of about $600. All of Mrs. Hummel's best dresses, a sealskin coat and shawls, together with several suits of clothing belonging to Mr. Hummel and a lot of silverware, were taken. The thieves got in by prying open a rear window.

DARING BOY ROBBERS.

Camden, N. J., Nov. 8.—A crowd of precious youngsters numbering fully twenty and the oldest only sixteen years old filled Magistrate Cassidy's office last night. Each one was accompanied by two or three chums and there were two fathers and one mother there. Twelve of the boys were under arrest for breaking into Pennsylvania railroad freight cars and stealing goods.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran parsonage, at Nittany, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1887, by Rev. Brubaker, Mr. John L. Cole and Miss Ida B. Shaffer, both of Zion, Pa.

On 6, by Rev. Dotterer, Mr. John A. Long, of Spring Mills and Mrs. Mary J. Greninger, of Logan Mills.

DIED.

Jennie, daughter of Jas. H. and Annie Lohr at Centre Hall Nov. 7, 1887, age 1 y. 7 mo. and 6 days.

RAIN AT LAST.

Thursday morning set in with rain, which has been signaled for by all to lay the dust, replenish wells and cisterns and extinguish the widespread mountain fires.

——Wolf's will receive to-morrow morning the first lot of winter dress fabrics ever displayed here. Don't miss seeing them even if you do not buy.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or into consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions, and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you dont know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it. "Know how it is themselves." Boschee's German Syrup. 25 cents: Ask any druggist.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

DO YOU WANT

To get a New Pair of Boots?
Go to Power's.

A Pair of Fine Shoes?
Go to Power's.

Shoes for your Children?
Go to Power's.

If you are in need of anything in the line of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, or anything in the shape of foot wear, Go to Power's Shoe Store for it.

W—H—Y?

Because it is the Best and Cheapest Shoe Store in Centre county.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	48
Corn, shelled	45	Barley, No. 1	50

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	16 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	19 00	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

A discount on all above prices will be made for SPOT Cash.

KURTZ & SON